ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Showers, then fair and cooler; brisk southwest winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,212. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { One Cent in Greater New York. Three Cents outside Greater New York.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37c.; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Paris newspapers discuss the Fashoda question calmly, pointing out the strength of the French position and predicting a peaceful settlement. The Paris strike is spreading, but the city is quiet. The sale of Emile Zola's household effects to satisfy the judgment secured by the handwriting experts was stopped, his friends bidding enough on the first article put up to satisfy the judgment. Turkey has agreed to evacuate the Island of Crete, as demanded by the powers, but will continue to hold three fortified places for the protection of Mohammedans.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A Chicago policeman committed suicide on his wife's grave in Mount Olive Cemetery yesterday.

Speaker O'Grady of the Assembly was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirty-first New York District.

Reports to the Marine Hospital Service in Washington show that yellow fever in the South is steadily increasing. In Mississippi there have been 470 cases and 36 deaths since the epidemic started.

Negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry yesterday killed the Corporal of a provost guards at Huntsville, Ala., and wounded two of his men. The affray was caused by the arrest of a disorderly comrade of the murderers.

The transport Obdam arrived here yesterday with a smoldering fire in her hold. She brought 305 soldiers from Ponce. Many of the men made complaints about their treatment. Col. Charles H. Gibson says he has a sensational report to make to the President regarding the treatment of the sick.

Augustus Van Wyck yesterday sent to the Democratic Notification Committee a formal letter accepting the nomination for Governor. He said he indorsed unreservedly the Syracuse platform and took up its pledges separately. He discussed the canal question at some length and also expressed hearty concurrence in the line of distinction drawn between State and National matters.

Page 2.

The mercantile and shipping house of Oelrichs & Co. celebrates to-day its one hundredth anniversary.

The new County of Nassau has been declared legal by Justice Wilmot M. Smith, and yesterday county nominations were filed.

The Central Republican League of Richmond, Va., has preferred charges of bribery and collecting political assessments against a number of local officials.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt yesterday met members of the Independent State Committee and agreed to decline their nomination as soon as their papers are filed.

The G. H. Eldridge geological survey party is reported to have discovered in Alaska the highest mountain in North America. The peak is said to be over 20,000 feet high.

At a joint session of the Episcopal Council in Washington yesterday a loving cup was presented to Bishop Hare of South Dakota. Good progress in the work of the council was made by both houses.

To-day about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, unless additional orders arrive, Capt. Barker and his squadron will start on their journey to Manila. The Oregon, Iowa, Scindia, Celtic, and Iris leave in a body.

A report that the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners are at variance regarding the disposition of the Philippines is denied in Washington, where it is asserted that the discussion so far has been confined to questions relating to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

Page 4.

Secretary of War Alger yesterday replied to the questions recently submitted by the war investigating commission. The commission made public a portion of the document.

The American flag was hoisted over Manzanillo on Monday. The Spanish officials, acting upon instructions from Havana, turned over the civil government of the town under protest.

Page 5.

John M. Gardner has been appointed receiver of the American Sick Benefit and Accident Association, a co-operative insurance concern.

The hostile Pillager Indians have announced their readiness to hold a conference, and a delegation has been sent from the Leech Lake Agency. Gen. Bacon has ordered more soldiers to Walker, and two infantry regiments are held in readiness to move.

John D. Rockefeller testified for several hours yesterday before the Ohio officials who are investigating the Standard Oil Company and Trust. He declared an honest effort had been made to obey the Ohio courts and dissolve the trust. He offered to produce the books of the company.

The woman's championship golf tournament of the United States was opened yesterday on the Ardsley Club links. Sixteen of the fifty-four women who finished the qualifying medal play round, will continue the contest to-day. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the present champion, did the eighteen-holes in 92 strokes, breaking all previous women's records for the course.

Page 7.

Funeral services for ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall were held yesterday in St. Leo's Church. The interment was in Trinity Cemetery.

The Grand Jury has dismissed the charges against ex-Commissioner Collis and the old Department of Public Works made by the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank met yesterday, but no decision was made as to the future of the institution. The Controller of the Currency has granted them a week longer in which to investigate the affairs of the bank.

As a preliminary to the annual meeting of the Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, the Board of Directors of the Catholic University met in Washington yesterday. The condition of the institution was shown to be satisfactory.

At yesterday's session of the Municipal Council an ordinance was passed abolishing turnstiles on elevated railroad stations. It is said that the Manhattan Company may test the ordinance in court. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen the report of the Commissioners of Accounts regarding affairs in the Department of Public Works was discussed.

Page 10.

The following were the winners at Morris Park yesterday: Julius Caesar, Autumn, Toluca, Briar Sweet, Sir Walter, and Scotch Plaid.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Plaza State Bank several Directors of the Park National Bank were elected Plaza Directors.

Major George W. Sauer is suing the city for $90,000 damages inflicted upon him, he says, by the construction of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct.

Results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Baltimore, 3; New York, 1. New York, 6; Baltimore, 2. Brooklyn, 14; Philadelphia, 2. Boston, 14; Washington, 5.

Page 12.

Charles Burkawitz, said to be worth $20,000, was yesterday sent to Blackwell's Island as a professional beggar.

William E. Travis was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday charged with burglary in Hartford, Conn., and his case was continued until to-day.

Thomas H. Howard, living on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, was arrested on a charge of having poisoned a valuable dog belonging to S. A. McIntyre, a neighbor.

A verdict for $10,000 was awarded in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of John G. Gray in a suit brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover $50,000 damages for the loss of his left leg.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT AT OMAHA

Reviews a Parade of Forty Floats at the City Hall After an Enthusiastic Welcome.

JOURNEY ONE LONG OVATION

Enormous Crowds Assembled at the Stations to Greet the Head of the Nation, and He Made Several Speeches.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—President McKinley and his party were greeted on their arrival in Omaha by the largest crowd that has ever lined the streets of the city, and the welcome accorded to the head of the National Government was enthusiastic in the extreme.

At the station to greet the distinguished guests were King Ak Sar Ben IV. in person and the Board of Governors of the King Knights of Ak Sar Ben, and also the Equestrian Club of South Omaha. The festival of Ak Sar Ben was held last week, and the newly crowned King had ordered that his Knights exert themselves mightily to do honor to the ruler of the Nation.

The Presidential Reception Committee, composed of prominent Omaha citizens and their wives, were also at the station. Each member and his wife was allotted one particular guest to escort to the proper place in the line of carriages which was in waiting, and they performed the duty without a hitch.

As soon as all were seated the procession, under escort of the two equestrian clubs, started for the City Hall. Along the whole line the crowds on each side of the street and in every window kept up a continual ovation. The buildings were gorgeously decorated with red, white, and blue and with the Ak Sar Ben colors, red, yellow, and green, and numerous pictures of the President appeared in the windows of stores and offices.

At the City Hall, the visitors were assigned seats on a temporary platform, from which they reviewed a magnificent parade of forty floats.

INCIDENTS OF THE JOURNEY.

The President's journey from Chicago was one constant ovation. Since he was elected President, Mr. McKinley had never traveled west of Chicago, and the immense crowds at the stations along the Northwestern Road showed the appreciation of the people for the opportunity of greeting their Chief Magistrate. Even at the smallest stations good-sized crowds were in waiting, whose only hope of reward was the possibility of a passing glance at the President as the train swept by.

The first stop was made at De Kalb, Iowa, at 9:05, and here the President spoke a few words in response to the crowd's enthusiastic welcome.

"It was no part of the programme," said Mr. McKinley, "that I should be welcomed by the people of Dekalb at this hour of the morning, but I appreciate your generous welcome and share with you in congratulations to our country and to our army and navy for the successful issues of the last four months. I am sure there has never been a time in our history when patriotism has been more marked or more universal than it is to-day, and the same high purpose which characterized the conduct of the people in war will influence and control them in the settlement of peace."

At Dixon and Sterling, Iowa, where brief stops were made, the crowds were so dense that hundreds could not even obtain a glimpse of the President. Mr. McKinley made no attempt to talk at these points, but occupied his time with shaking the hands of those who were close enough to the rear platform.

A young man at Dixon climbed upon the ledge of the platform just as the train was moving out. He clung to the railing, and reaching out his hand, said: "Here, McKinley, give us a shake, please." The President good-naturedly grasped his hand, with a warning to jump off before the train attained too great speed.

SPEECH AT CLINTON.

At Clinton, Iowa, Senator Allison, Congressman Curtis, and Gov. Shaw and staff boarded the train. Here there was an enormous crowd. After the cheering had subsided, President McKinley said:

"My fellow-citizens: I have no fitting words to express my appreciation of this splendid welcome. We have gone from industrial depression to industrial activity. We have gone from labor seeking employment to employment seeking labor. [Applause.] We have abundant currency [and we have an unsurpassed National credit; better than it has ever been before in our history.

"We have, too, a good National conscience, and we have the courage of destiny. [Great applause.] We have much to be grateful for in the stirring events of the past six months. The army and navy of the United States have won not only our praise, but the admiration of the world. [Cheers.] Our achievements on land and sea are without parallel in the world's history. During all these trying months the people of the United States have stood together as one man; North and South have been united as they have never before been united.

"People who think alike in a country like ours must act together. That is what we have been doing recently, and we want to continue to act together until the fruits of our war shall be embodied in solemn and permanent settlement.

"We want no differences at home until we have settled our differences abroad; when that is all done, we can have our little differences among ourselves."

At De Witt, a small Iowa town, the President was greeted by another large gathering, and made complimentary remarks for a minute or two, the keynote being that "there is no part of this glorious country where every citizen may not feel at home." As the train pulled out, three large bunches of flowers were thrown at the President, who, smiling, picked up the bouquets and carried them back into the car.

MR. M'KINLEY'S "BEST SPEECH."

The stop at Mount Vernon was so brief that the President had only time to say: "Am very glad to meet you all." The tumultuous cheering was indication enough that the crowd was equally glad to meet their Chief Magistrate. As Mr. McKinley entered his car he remarked to Senator Allison: "That is the best speech I have made yet."

The gathering of people at Cedar Rapids broke the day's record for numbers and enthusiasm, and here for the first time Mr. McKinley left the train and spoke from a platform. The President's speech was somewhat longer than the previous ones, and was received with evidences of the greatest approval by the people. After remarking his journey was to help the people of trans-Mississippi celebrate the triumphs of their skill and industry, he said:

"It is a fortunate situation that this people while engaged in war never neglect the industries of peace. And while the war was going on and we were engaged in arms against a foreign foe the industries of the people went on and their progress and prosperity were in no wise checked. I go thither also that I may celebrate with my fellow-countrymen of the West the progress of the war thus far made—the protocol already signed and the suspension of hostilities—with the hope that you and I entertain that in the final settlements the treaty may be one founded on right and justice and in the interest of humanity. [Applause.]

"This war, that was so speedily closed through the valor and intrepidity of our soldiers, will bring to us, I trust, blessings that are now beyond calculation. It will bring also burdens, but the American people never shirk a responsibility and never unload a burden that carries forward civilization. We accepted war for humanity. We can accept no terms of peace which shall not be in the interest of humanity.

"That hostilities have ceased upon terms so satisfactory to the people of the United States is cause for congratulations, and calls forth sentiments of pious gratitude to Divine Providence for those favors which He has manifested unto us, and of appreciation of the army and navy for their brilliant victories. Such a celebration cannot but be helpful. It will encourage love of country and will emphasize the noble achievements of our soldiers and sailors on land and sea. War has no glories except it achieves them, and no achievements are worth having which do not advance civilization and benefit mankind.

"While our victories in battle have added new honors to American valor, the real honor is the substantial gain to humanity. Out of the bitterness and woe, the privations and sufferings and anxieties of the past five months will flow benefits to the Nation which may be more important than we can now realize. No development of the war has been more gratifying and exalting than the complete unification of the Nation. Sectional lines have been obliterated; party differences have been hushed in the great chorus of patriotism, which has been heard from one end of the country to the other. To the Executive's call for volunteers no prompter response was received than came from the patriotic people of the South and the West, and none were more patriotic than the people of Iowa.

"And when the orders were given to advance into a foreign territory every soldier was disappointed whose regiment was not included in the orders to march. All were anxious to be with that portion of the army which was first to meet the enemy. Our gratitude is boundless to these brave men, and the Nation will hold them in perpetual memory.

THE PART OF THE WOMEN.

"In paying tribute to the patriotism and valor of the men engaged in the war we must not fail to give deserved praise to the nobility of the women. As in the war for independence and for the Union, they never hesitated nor murmured, freely offering their best beloved on the altar of their country. Husbands and sons went from every walk of life, even at personal self-sacrifice in the struggle for support, and were not held back, but encouraged to respond to the sacred call of duty.

"Alert, generous, and practical in providing relief work, ministering where disease and death were most frequent in the camps and at the front, tenderly resigned and sublime in their submission and faith when death claimed the dearest of their household, the women of the United States, in all the Nation's trials through which we have passed, have placed the Government and the people under a debt of gratitude that they can never repay. They have added new glory to the rare and exquisite qualities of American womanhood.

"I thank you and bid you good afternoon."

Short stops were made at Bellepiain, Tama, Marshalltown, and Ames, and at each point the President said a few words to the people. Tama is in the home county of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who introduced the President to his neighbors. Cadets from the State Agricultural College were at the station in Ames, and repeated their college yell time and again for the benefit of the President.

Sudden Death at Omaha Exposition.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—While L. S. Gates, State Dairy Commissioner for Iowa, was addressing the National Dairymen's Association at the Exposition grounds today, he suddenly threw up his hands and expired. His death was the result of a stroke of apoplexy, and was instantaneous.

STATEN ISLAND'S PLIGHT.

Strike in Electric Company's Power House Leaves the Island Dark.

For an hour yesterday trolley traffic on the lines of the Staten Island Electric Railroad was at a standstill, and last night the whole island was in darkness. Not a street light was burning, and the stores and residences that depended upon electricity for light had to use lamps or candles.

The trouble was caused by a strike of the engineers and firemen of the Staten Island Electric Company. It came suddenly, although the trouble had been brewing for several days, and for a time paralyzed the company. Trolley traffic was resumed after an hour's delay through the courtesy of the Midland Trolley Company, but for lack of sufficient power the cars even then had to run on forty-minute headway. The Midland Trolley Company has been leased only for trolley and not for lighting purposes, and therefore could not relieve against the darkness which suddenly fell on the entire island.

The Staten Island Electric Company controls the trolley line of the same name which runs along the shore front and operates a number of interior lines. It also furnishes all the street lights in the borough. Most of the stores, a number of factories, and offices and private residences also depend upon the company for light, heat, and power. The plant, located at Livingston, is one of the most elaborate in the city.

Up to last Spring the firemen and engineer forces of the company worked twelve hours a day at $2 for a day's work. On the advent of hot weather the company reduced the hours of labor to eight for a day and allowed the wages to remain the same. This schedule was intended only for the heated term.

Recently the men were notified they must return to the twelve-hour schedule. To this they objected unless there was a proportionate increase in wages. At the same time friction arose between Chief Engineer Robert Rowley and the management, with the result that Mr. Rowley, who is a union man, as are all the workers, tendered his resignation, to take effect yesterday. The company then engaged Edgar W. Ellis, a non-union man, and held him in readiness to take Mr. Rowley's place.

After Mr. Rowley's resignation was handed in the firemen heard that Ellis had said that when he took charge of the engine room he would displace all the union men with non-union men, who would not be "kicking" over the wages. Accordingly, they, with the engineers, appointed a committee to wait upon the management to ask for assurance that the threat of the new engineer would not be carried out. This assurance, they say, was not given them, and, accordingly, they struck, though at the time Mr. Ellis had not taken office.

The firemen and engineers said last night that unless the company yielded by this morning, they would call on the employes of the Midland Company to give that company the choice of cutting off the loaned power or shutting down itself. The Midland Company claimed there was no danger of this being done, but the strikers say the Midland force of men are also Union men, and while some of them belong to unions located at distant points, all are bound by the same agreement.

The strikers say they count on some action being taken by Mayor Van Wyck relative to the failure of the company to light the streets.

A detail of police guarded the plant last night, but the strikers said this was a needless precaution, as they would under no condition cause any damage or interfere with new hands other than to solicit them not to work, and by paying their way off Staten Island.

The gas companies on the island had a rush of orders for meters all yesterday, and the lamp stores did a thriving business. The State Firemen's Association meeting, which was held in Stapleton yesterday, met last night in semi-darkness and ate and danced by candle and lamp light.

SCHLEY SPRAINS HIS ANKLE.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 11.—Rear Admiral Schley while descending the steps of his hotel yesterday slipped and sprained his ankle. He is temporarily confined to his room.

DIED ON HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Policeman Axel I. Mikkelsen was found to-day dead on the grave of his wife in Mount Olive Cemetery. He was dressed in full uniform. A bullet wound in the temple and a revolver beside the body told the story of the suicide.

Mikkelsen's wife died five months ago and he has visited her grave daily. When he failed to answer at roll call a detail of brother officers went to the cemetery and found his body.

SLEEPING AND CHAIR CARS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Several of the largest railroad companies in the United States are planning to move for a reduction in sleeping car and chair car rates. The executive officers of these roads have been working for months on a proposition to get the matter before the sleeping car companies in a way that could not help bringing the desired result.

It is proposed to have all the roads in the country using sleeping cars and chair cars united in an appeal to the companies owning the cars to make reasonable reductions in their rates.

The first move will be made, it is said, at the coming convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, which will convene at Detroit next Tuesday. The question will be brought up under the head of special business.

So far as can be learned the idea prevails that a sliding scale ought to supplant the present inflexible rates.

PROVOST OFFICER MURDERED.

Negro Troopers Kill One Guard and Wound Others at Huntsville, Ala.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 11.—Early this morning a shooting affray occurred between three members of Companies L and M, Sixteenth Infantry, who were acting as a provost guard, and a body of negro soldiers belonging to the Tenth Cavalry. The killed and wounded are as follows:

Corp. McLAUGHLIN, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry; instantly killed.

Private WILES, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry; shot in knee; limb amputated.

Private LARKIN, Company L, Sixteenth Infantry; shot through thigh; flesh wound.

Private JAMES BLEETON, Company M, Tenth Cavalry; back broken; will die.

Two other negroes of the same regiment; one, shot through the bowels, will die.

The Tenth Cavalry had been in the city only a short while when one of the troopers went to a house west of the station and demanded admission. This was promptly refused, and when the negro persisted, Corp. McLaughlin arrested him. Two other guards joined the officer, and the party started eastward toward the station with the prisoner. When the cars containing the Tenth were reached, the negro cavalrymen made an effort to release their comrade, and a general fusillade was opened.

Corp. McLaughlin fell dead at the first volley, but the remaining guardsmen held the prisoner until they, too, were shot down. Even then they continued to shoot at the cavalrymen as they appeared at the windows of the cars.

The timely appearance of the officers of the Tenth Cavalry alone saved the lives of the wounded guardsmen, as a Sergeant of the Tenth Cavalry had already given orders for all the men in his car to load and fire. The cavalrymen had all the advantage, as they were inside the cars, while the guardsmen were fair targets.

Two negroes, who were carried away by their comrades, have not been located by the public, and their names have not been announced.

The officers of the Tenth Cavalry are receiving high praise for saving the lives of the wounded guards. They threw themselves into the line of fire and thus ended the unfortunate occurrence.

Strict measures have been adopted to prevent a renewal of the trouble.

DEMOCRATS IN A RIOT.

Trouble in Nominating a Senatorial Candidate in the Twenty-first District.

Adjourned Democratic Senate conventions were held last night in the Fifteenth and Twenty-first Districts. In the Fifteenth District Bartow S. Weeks was nominated.

In attempting to nominate a candidate for the Senate in the Twenty-first District two well-defined factions of the Tammany Hall Democracy engaged in a riot, and Capt. Wiegand of the Morrisania Station, with a platoon of forty men, was called in to restore order. The place chosen for the convention was Columbia Hall, East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

The slate had been arranged with John Haveron, Inspector of Schools in the Thirty-first District, for the candidate, and his declination to run at the last minute resulted in chaos. Leader Percy Nagel of the Thirty-fourth District agreed to cast his 130 delegates' votes for Judge Tierney for Chairman on the promise that the Judge would preside as "a Judge and a gentleman."

Commissioner McCartney, of the Street Cleaning Department, and leader in the Thirty-fifth District, was entitled to 135 delegates, or five more than Nagel, but he was about ten men short. He wanted to nominate Richard H. Mitchell, the present Assemblyman from his district, while Nagel wanted Henry Schrader of the Thirty-fourth District. Nagel had his men so well in line that he allowed them to vote singly. McCartney insisted on the unit rule, and was sustained by Judge Tierney.

This caused the tumult. Nagel shouted at the Chair, and told Judge Tierney that he had violated his promise, and that he "ain't neither a Judge nor a gentleman," as he had promised to be. McCartney's men rose as a unit to defend the Chair, and Nagel's men rose equally united to smite McCartney's followers. Windows were broken, chairs were demolished, and silk hats by the dozen were smashed. One of the four policemen then on guard made a rush to call help, and soon had reinforcements on the scene.

Parthy with nightsticks, partly by argument, the police restored order. Assistant District Attorney Cowing protested against the ruling of the Chair, and finally Mr. McCartney agreed to withdraw his proposition if given two proxy votes of men not present. Finally, at 12:15 o'clock this morning, Richard H. Mitchell was nominated.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 11.—James M. E. O'Grady, Speaker of the Assembly, was nominated to-day for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirty-first New York District by acclamation. Assemblyman J. Breck Perkins, who was his only opponent, withdrew before the convention was called to order.

The convention passed resolutions that over whatever lands the Stars and Stripes should be unfurled the peoples of those countries must be proclaimed free forever, whether they entered the American Republic or not.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The reports to the Marine Hospital Service to-day show that yellow fever in the South is steadily increasing. The officials say that the increase in the fever list is likely to continue until cold weather sets in, and this is thought still to be at least three weeks off in the region most affected.

The dispatches received here report the total number of cases in Mississippi to be 470, with 36 deaths since the epidemic broke out. Yellow fever was reported at Lake Charles, La., in a dispatch from Dr. Edmond Sushan of New Orleans. At Franklin, La., there are 28 new cases and no deaths.

DIED OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Alex S. Sampson of West Duxbury, Mass., died today at the City Hospital. He had been lured to this city by the advertisement of a matrimonial agency. He was sixty-five years of age, and came here to marry an alleged "rich widow." He met a woman who has recently figured in a somewhat similar case, but when his money was gone she is said to have refused to recognize him. Just before his death, which is attributed to worry and disappointment, a letter for him containing funds reached the postoffice here from Mrs. Eleanor Magoun of East Pembroke, Mass.

YUKON CLOSED TO NAVIGATION.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 11.—Representative Mason, who has just arrived from Dawson, reports that the Yukon is now closed to navigation. The last steamer to leave for St. Michael was the Sarah.

The steamer James Domville went aground near Rink Rapids and the steamer Clara is aground in a slough close to Indian River. Both steamers were coming up the Yukon.

A Transport Arrives from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The transport Newport arrived this evening, twenty-eight days from Manila. She brought Major Simpson of Major Gen. Otis's staff, who is under orders to report to Washington. Three furloughed men were also on board. Affairs at Manila were quiet when she sailed.

A well-dressed man is armed from head to foot for the battle of life. Morley & Wright, merchant tailors, 19 West 26th St., four doors west of Broadway. Moderate prices.—Adv.

OBDAM HERE, FIRE IN HOLD

Three Hundred and Five Soldiers from Ponce on the Transport.

MANY COMPLAINTS ARE MADE

Col. Charles H. Gibson Says He Has a Sensational Report to Make to the President Regarding the Treatment of the Sick.

The United States transport Obdam, Capt. Walter Allen, United States Quartermaster, arrived from Ponce and Santiago yesterday afternoon and anchored off Liberty Island with a smoldering coal fire in her forward hold and 305 soldiers hanging over her sides glad to get back to the country for which they have suffered so many hardships.

The Obdam has been on fire ever since she left Santiago, on Oct. 2, and although she put back to that port and the flames were supposed to have been extinguished there, the fire broke out again, and at times the steamer has been uncomfortably hot.

The steamboat William Fletcher went down the bay to meet the Obdam yesterday afternoon, having on board Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Dr. M. S. French, Secretary of the National League Commission of Philadelphia; Major D. M. Appel, in charge of the soldiers at this port, and several other officers. The Fletcher carried cots for the use of those who might be sick, but, with the exception of Private James E. Reed, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, who is down with pneumonia, there is not a really sick man on the ship. Reed's home is in Philadelphia.

As soon as the Fletcher pulled alongside the Obdam and the Pennsylvania boys recognized the familiar features of their chief they gave many hearty ringing cheers. Then a mother on the Fletcher began to call for her boy—Private Howard Sharp of the Fourth Ohio. Howard could not be found at first, and the anxious mother lifted a handkerchief to her tear-dimmed eyes. At last Howard came to the side and said, "Hello, Ma! I'm all right!" and then there were three cheers for the mother.

All talked freely about the ship being on fire, and from all accounts the lives of the soldiers were not too secure while the flames were spreading.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

The Obdam left Ponce on Sept. 28 for Santiago, arriving there two days later. She sailed from Santiago after another two days, and one day out a fire was discovered in the forward hatch, where 800 tons of coal were stored. Flames were bursting from the mass of coal, and there was only a wooden deck between the fire and 80,000 rounds of ammunition. The coal was nothing more than powder, and probably ignited spontaneously. It had been in the hold for months as ballast.

The soldiers did all in their power to assist the crew in moving the ammunition, and the vessel was turned and under full steam put back to Santiago. Several times the danger of an explosion was great, but as soon as the ammunition was moved the hatch was opened and tons of water were pumped on the burning fuel. The vessel arrived off Santiago early on Tuesday morning of last week and put into port.

Natives were employed to assist in putting out the burning coal, but the heat of the ship frightened them, and they were forced to work by officers who stood over them with drawn pistols. Shoes and sandals were supplied for as many natives as was possible, but the majority had to work on the hot decks in their bare feet. Two-thirds of the coal was put over the side, the hatches closed, and at noon Thursday the Obdam put to sea again. It was supposed that the fire had been fully extinguished, but when opposite Cape Maysi it broke out anew. For a second time water was pumped into the hatch, and the fire was reduced to a smoldering condition. It was smoldering yesterday when the Obdam dropped anchor, and one had only to walk near the forward hatch to feel its effect on the deck.

"I'm glad to get off her," said one of the Ohio boys, "for if ever that ammunition had gone, it would have been 'good-bye' to all."

On Thursday night Private J. L. Sweeny, Company I, Sixth Illinois Volunteers, dropped dead on deck. Sweeny had been suffering from dysentery and other ailments. He was buried at sea.

CAPT. ALLEN DISLIKED.

The men who came by the Obdam do not like Capt. Allen. Several times, they say, he referred to them as "common soldiers." When the steamer was ready to leave Ponce he accosted several members of the Third Wisconsin, who were embarking, and ordered them ashore. The men replied that they would not go, as they had no money. Capt. Allen said that he did not care what they had, but they could not sail on his ship. The men then told him that if he wanted them to go ashore he would have to throw them overboard. Capt. Allen then made them stay in the after part of the ship during the entire voyage. The men showed their dislike for Allen very clearly when the Fletcher was pulling away. Cheers were given for all the officers, but when Allen's name was mentioned they answered with groans. They speak in the highest terms regarding Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., U. S. A.; Major Seaman of the Engineer Corps, and Surgeons Thomas and Jarrall, who had charge of the convalescents.

COL. GIBSON'S REPORTS.

When the Fletcher made fast to the Obdam the first man to leave the transport was Col. Charles H. Gibson, Field Commissioner of the National Relief Association and Special Commissioner of President McKinley to Cuba. Col. Gibson came home with a grievance and two voluminous reports, one of which he will present to President McKinley and the other to the relief society. Col. Gibson remarked that his reports were very "strong," and something in the nature of a bursting bomb would be heard when they were made public. He refused to reveal any part of his reports, but in answer to a question put by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES said:

"You've been stirring them up a good bit here, but if I dared to open my mouth I'd use considerable cuss words to back up your mild language."

"Is your report in the nature of a complaint?"

"It will turn the country upside down."

"Will you tell the important parts of it?"

"Never. Not a word."

"Does your report refer to the food the sick received?"

"Most of the sick under me were fed from my own purse."

"Then you mean to infer that the Government provided no food for the sick?"

"The Government did not."

Then Col. Gibson would talk no more. When he boarded the Fletcher he began a whispered conversation with Dr. French. Later he told Gov. Hastings that he had been the means of saving many soldiers from starvation, "and Governor," he said, "I have a story to tell that will startle this country."

Col. Gibson, who won his title in the civil war, came from France to seek a commission in the war. He was sent to Cuba to look after the sick and wounded, and has been there three months.

Frank Klotts, a cigar maker of Columbia, Ohio, was a passenger on the Obdam. He went to Cuba to find his son, who had enlisted, but on arriving there found that his son had gone home. Klotts said that he spent money out of his own pocket procuring provisions for the boys on the Obdam. He could not bear to see them eat the food that was given them. Many of the soldiers bear him out in this statement, and say that they had nothing but rice, starch, and coffee twice a day. Meat and potatoes were never served. Before leaving Ponce, Capt. Ellicott told fifteen men to hand over their cooking implements to the cook. This was done because rations were scarce, and the cook would prepare for all. Lieut. Johnson was appealed to, and that officer gave orders not to let the ship sail without an ample supply of provisions.

RED CROSS TO THE RESCUE.

Lieut. Johnson and Major Seaman appealed to the Red Cross Society, and through its members the boys were fed. The ship supplied nothing. Hammocks were hung, but there were not sufficient for all, and those who could not secure a hammock or had no blankets had to sleep on the deck.

On the trip down to Ponce Capt. R. M. Pugsley, navigator of the Obdam, and Capt. Allen conflicted with each other regarding their superiority. Their quarrels became the talk of the ship, and on one occasion, when Capt. Pugsley told Capt. Allen that he would "shove him off the bridge," the commander had the navigator arrested. When Ponce was reached, Capt. Allen complained to Gen. Henry, and Capt. Pugsley was relieved from duty. Capt. J. H. Bond succeeded him as navigator. Major Seaman and Capt. Allen also had several conflicts, and the Major speaks in anything but glowing terms of the Obdam's commander.

The only soldiers who came ashore from the Obdam were those of the Pennsylvania and Ohio troops and the regulars. The Ohio men went to the Morton House. Gov. Hastings took those from his State to the Hoffman House.

Ralph Harwick of Dubois, Penn., a member of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, told a harrowing story of the treatment he and his companions had received while in Puerto Rico. "We got there on July 28 and were landed from the transport Mobile," he said. "Many of us had contracted typhoid fever in the military camps in the South. The tropical climate developed the disease, but notwithstanding our weakened condition the Sixteenth made a good fight when it encountered the Spaniards. The regiment was under fire for over an hour, and at the close of the engagement thirteen Spaniards had been killed and sixty-five wounded. We deserved better treatment than we got when Puerto Rico had been taken.

SAYS OFFICERS GOT DRUNK.

"The regulars were well looked after, but the volunteers were starved. The officers gobbled up all the good things. They got drunk nearly every night on the whisky sent for the sick. When the men were forced to go to the hospital with fever they were treated shamefully. Although delirious, they were forced to get out of their cots to watch some poor fellow die. Think of it—men delirious with fever nursing the dying! Some went mad under this strain."

Harwick's story was corroborated by many others, and Gov. Hastings listened to them all and promised to hear every man at length.

Major Livingston Seaman, who had charge of the health of the ship, said that the men had improved on the voyage and seemed to be in better health than when they left Cuba.

Gov. Hastings was reluctant to make known his views regarding the treatment the soldiers from his State claimed to have received in Cuba. The boys who remained on the Obdam or called after him when the Fletcher pulled away in the darkness, but he could only answer that if he had his way he would take them all with him.

Surgeon Jarrall and Major Seaman both deny that there was any smallpox on the Obdam, as was reported from Ponce last week.

Of the 305 men on the steamer 200 are convalescents and fifty are on furloughs, while the rest are teamsters and discharged soldiers. The regiments represented are the Second and Third Wisconsin, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, and the Nineteenth United States Infantry. The Pennsylvania men will go home by early train this morning.

A TROLLEY CAR'S WILD DIVE.

It Mows Down a Telegraph Pole and Plows Up a Lawn.

Car 890 of the Rogers Avenue line of the Nassau system was on its way to Coney Island early last evening, when it jumped the track at Rogers and Church Avenues, mowed down a telegraph pole in its path, crashed through a fence, and plowed up about fifteen feet of the lawn in front of the residence of ex-Justice Joseph Curren. The car was hauled back on to the tracks with much difficulty. No one was hurt.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The South Atlantic storm has moved northeastward between the Bahamas and the Florida Coast without evidence of marked strength. The storm which was central over Lake Superior Monday night has moved eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley. The rain area which covered the central valleys and the Western lake region Monday has extended over the East lake region, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the Atlantic Coast States from Virginia southward. Fair weather has prevailed from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains. High southwest winds, for which signals were displayed Monday, have prevailed over the lake regions, and brisk east to northeast winds are reported along the South Atlantic Coast. The indications are that fair weather will prevail to-day, except in the States of the Missouri Valley, where conditions will favor local rains. Along the immediate Atlantic Coast high winds and rain will be followed by clearing and cooler weather.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	52	62	64
6 A. M.	53	62	68
9 A. M.	58	66	72
12 M.	65	68	74
4 P. M.	66	68	74
6 P. M.	64	67	73
9 P. M.	65	68	73
12 P. M.	64	68	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71⅞
Weather Bureau	66⅛
Corresponding date 1897	60⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .83 per cent., and at 8 P. M. .90 per cent.

HARVARD FOOTBALL GAME at West Point Sat. 15th. Go by Albany Day Line, return by rail, or make other delightful excursions before Boats stop.—Adv.

ACCEPTANCE OF VAN WYCK

The Democratic Candidate's Formal Letter to the Notification Committee.

SQUARELY ON THE PLATFORM

Says He Indorses Unreservedly the Syracuse Declaration—Canal Question Discussed—Pledges Taken Up in Detail.

Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic nominee for Governor of the State, yesterday sent the following letter, accepting the nomination, to the members of the committee who recently met at his house to inform him of the action of the Democratic Convention held at Syracuse:

appeal for a new lease of power were addressed rather to the lovers of comedy than to men with whom the conduct of public affairs is a serious business. That the sober-minded taxpayers of this State will not intrust to wrongdoers whose malfeasance has been made manifest the task of reforming, removing, and eradicating themselves is an expectation justified by comparatively recent history.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

At the present time there is an inquiry being conducted by a commission of distinguished merchants into the causes of the failure of the Port of New York to maintain its relative ascendancy among the commercial centres of the country. Can it be doubted that one of the causes is to be found in the wretched condition to which the waterways of the State have been reduced, or that there will be still further loss to lament if the hand of uncompromising reform be not, with little delay, applied to the work of substituting intelligence and integrity for incompetency and larcenous methods in the management? If there be in any quarter a failure to appreciate both the important service which the canals have rendered in the past and the vital relation in which they will stand to the commerce of the State, the following passage from the report of the Commissioners, already referred to, may serve the purposes of enlightenment:

On the lines of these canals are to be found no less than 180 cities and towns, many of great importance, all active and flourishing. It is asserted by those best informed that the canals have been their creator; that every one of them has been effectually aided by the streams of commerce on the canals upon which it is located no one can deny.

Since 1836 there has passed over the Erie Canal an aggregate of merchandise of the enormous bulk of 256,287,441 tons, representing a money value of $7,097,623,230, figures that the human mind cannot grasp, showing an annual average of tons carried of 4,250,000, in value $128,000,000.

In the light of these facts no intelligent voter will fail to perceive the importance of bringing to an immediate end the shocking and ruinous process of administration laid bare in the report before me.

RAINES LAW DENOUNCED.

Upon the other points in the platform of our party I deem it unnecessary to write at so much length. The Raines law is, in my judgment, justly denounced as partisan in its purpose and oppressive in many directions, favorable not at all to the cause of order, but to the growth of vice, and, in the means provided for its enforcement, utterly antagonistic to that American spirit which has always looked with contempt upon what may be termed the "spy system" of administration.

That it is necessary to reaffirm the principle of home rule and uniform charter provisions for all cities of the same class is due wholly to the violation of that intent in the State Constitution by political opponents. Had the declared purposes of that instrument been conformed to, there would have been no such monstrous law passed as that which singles out the City of New York for special surveillance in the matter of the ballot box, nor would the cities of the whole State be burdened and threatened with a return to the system under which the will of the people of the several cities was nullified by the votes of Assemblymen and Senators who never saw the communities affected, and by the decrees of dominant politicians who suffered no consideration of right or justice to restrain them from making prey of the revenues, the offices, and the franchises of the public. Home rule for cities is indispensable to their good government. Not until this is established and maintained long enough to convince the voters that it is not to be departed from can we expect to see that lofty interest taken in purely municipal matters by the whole body of the electorate that is required for the working out of results entirely worthy of the American people.

QUESTION OF TAXATION.

What is said in the platform demanding low taxes and in opposition to unnecessary legislation will be objected to by no intelligent citizen. Unnecessary multiplication of laws is an evil against which all enlightened opinion is arrayed.

That high taxes operate to the disadvantage of the toiling multitude is a proposition too well established by the masters of the science of political economy to admit of controversy. To impress upon the man who labors with his hands whether he be a property owner or not, that he is above all other persons the sufferer from extravagant public expenditures is to bring to bear a truth second to no other in fostering wise and striking down ill-considered schemes for the outlay of public moneys.

I favor, as the platform does, "honest civil service laws, incapable of official jugglery and enforceable alike by and against all parties," "according to their letter and spirit."

The National Guard is rightly made an object of special attention, to the end that it may be restored to the efficiency and character that it had in the not remote past.

That labor should be represented on the State Railroad Commission is settled by the law and by obvious considerations of public policy alike.

The unjust apportionment of legislative representatives is so scandalous that I shall be surprised to find any of our opponents openly defending it. This wrong strikes at the very heart of popular sovereignty and can never be submitted to without encouraging aggressions, the logical end of which is to subject permanently the many to the few.

With the declaration for biennial sessions of the Legislature I am in complete accord. Experience has abundantly shown this to be a change in the right direction.

To what is said about the just rights of capital and labor and against the giving away of valuable franchises, the enforcement of the labor laws on the statute books, and, finally, in protest against the law recently passed to deprive the Governor of the power of making appointments to vacancies during the recess of the Legislature I give my unqualified assent.

I have in this manner, gentlemen, traversed the platform adopted at Syracuse, not because I hoped to add any new light to the propositions, which are in themselves perfectly luminous, to the end that there should be no excuse given in any quarter for either saying or imagining that I had chosen to be either reticent or evasive where the party had seen fit to be explicit. If elected, I shall, to the best of my ability, make the platform effective in the government of this State. I decline to believe that any of its pledges have been given without sincerity, and I shall, with equal certainty, decline, if the people make me their servant at Albany, to treat any one of the pledges as either a dead letter or a campaign device for catching votes.

To all the foregoing suffer me to add that should I be elected, I shall, while not at all forgetting what I owe to the Democratic Party, constantly remember that my first duty, my highest duty, and my constant duty, is to the people of the whole State without reference to their political opinions.

Believe me, gentlemen, your obedient servant, AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.

Brooklyn, Oct. 11, 1898.

EDWARD CORRIGAN INJURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Edward Corrigan, one of the leading men in the management of the Hawthorne race track, swathed in bandages and receiving intermittent shocks of electricity, sat bolstered up in his room at the Great Northern Hotel to-day. He is slowly recovering from painful injuries received while driving to Hawthorne with Samuel Ecker Saturday afternoon.

The men were late, and Mr. Corrigan was letting his trotter hit a merry pace down Jackson Boulevard, when a woman on a wheel suddenly shot around the corner. A heavy carriage was just ahead of Mr. Corrigan's rig, and it became a matter of choice whether he should run into the carriage or run over the woman. He swung his horse into the carriage, and both vehicles were wrecked, while the men were thrown violently to the pavement. Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Ecker were rendered unconscious, but on recovering continued their journey in another conveyance. They were injured more seriously than they thought at first, and now are confined to their rooms. No bones were broken, and both will recover in a few days.

DOWN AN ELECTRIC STAIRWAY.

Passengers taking the underground trolley cars in the Park Avenue tunnel at Thirty-fourth Street descended from the street level by an iron stairway. Conditions prevailing last night made this descent if not perilous at least very uncomfortable.

In some manner—perhaps because of the wet and the poor insulation of electric wires—the iron guard rail of the stairway became heavily charged with electricity. The first man to experience its power was Yung Wing, a Mott Street Chinaman. Yung was hurrying to escape the rain.

As he landed on the top step and grasped the wet railing, he received a severe shock. With a yell that echoed down the tunnel, the Chinaman slid to the bottom and narrowly missed losing his legs by getting under a car which shot by. Shaking his fist at the "hidden devil," the Chinaman picked himself up and took the next car.

The second victim was a policeman. He took the tobogaan with a jump. Several men and women returning from a ball were then caught, and all screamed and went down together.

All then gathered at the bottom to watch the fun, and soon the cars were blocked. A policeman was called, and he prevented further accidents until a repair was effected.

ROOSEVELT TO OLD ALLIES

He Addresses the Men Who Sent Him Thrice to the Assembly.

TOUCHES UPON CANAL SCANDAL

If Any Are Found Guilty They Shall Be Punished, He Says—Woodruff Speaks.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt made his first stump speech last night. He had been put on the programme for a set speech at the Republican ratification meeting of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District at Lyric Hall, but when he had finished what he had prepared for the occasion he made another speech which was suggested by the presence on the platform of several of his Santiago comrades. This speech was totally unexpected and was a surprise to the presiding officers, but it pleased the audience far more than the other, and almost every phrase of it was interrupted by a loud burst of applause and cheering.

Long before the hour set for the meeting in Lyric Hall the crowd began gathering in front of the building, and by 7:30 o'clock the hall had been packed except the first rows of seats, which were reserved, apparently, for expected guests. By 8 o'clock the room and the two adjoining halls were filled to their utmost, and the single gallery was overflowing with spectators. A great number could not find room inside and turned away from the doors.

The audience was a well-dressed one, well behaved, and enthusiastic. It was especially prodigal of its applause for Col. Roosevelt. Before the speaking began it was interested by the appearance on the stage of three Rough Riders, who sat on one side of the platform. Two were in the uniforms that have been worn ever since the campaign of Santiago de Cuba ended. The other wore the regulation blue shirt of the army, with rough overalls and leggins. They were stalwart fellows and occupied the stage for a half-hour before any one else appeared on it.

There were many women present, a large proportion of them fashionably dressed. They constituted perhaps one-fourth of the whole audience, which numbered probably 800. They were among the most liberal givers of applause.

Hoffman Miller, President of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Club, presided at the meeting, and introduced the speakers. He made a brief introductory speech, in which he said:

To be asked to preside at such a representative gathering of Republicans is an honor which I esteem. You and I are here to-night to greet our candidates and assure those candidates of our support, both now and hereafter. There are two reasons why such support from every Republican of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District should be especially hearty. The first is because it is the cradle of the political life of Theodore Roosevelt's political life. [Applause.] The second is because Theodore Roosevelt stands for good government. [Applause.] In his speech last Wednesday night the very first words he uttered were:

"First and foremost this campaign is a campaign for good government; for good government both in the Nation and the State. If I am elected Governor I shall try to make good the promises both expressed and implied made on behalf of my candidacy. I shall try to administer the affairs of the State so as to make each citizen a little prouder of the State, and I shall try to serve my party by helping it serve the people."

That statement is an indorsement of the great sentiment held by Republicans of this district. We assert that as a safeguard of the people there must be good government in the Nation, good government in the State, good government in the city.

Mr. Miller then introduced Timothy L. Woodruff as "an official who has served the people so well that the people are going to make him serve them again." Mr. Woodruff said that he would confine himself to State issues, as they had been challenged by the Democrats. He said:

The Republican platform adopted at Saratoga challenged the Democrats upon every issue, but the Democratic platform ignored National issues and challenged the Republican Party on State issues alone. I ask you to contrast the administration of the State Government by Gov. Black [cheers] and the administration of Gov. Levi P. Morton with the administration of the State Government for the ten years preceding by Hill and Flower. Can you call to mind a single measure for the public good or which advanced any great public interest that was enacted between 1884 and 1894?

He then spoke of the lowering of the tax rate, which, he said, was the lowest last year that it has ever been, with the exception of a few hundredths of a cent some years ago, when it was reduced by a special act. He said that five years ago only 2,152 corporations had been called upon to pay taxes by the Democrats, while last year 4,560 corporations had paid taxes. As to the Raines law, he said that it had brought into the treasuries of the State and counties more than $33,000,000 in three years. He then added:

I saw in a Democratic paper this morning that the Democratic candidate for Governor, if elected, will have this excise law repealed. I do not believe that any Democrat will ever be bold enough to introduce into the Legislature a bill to have that law repealed. If so, I should like to ask him where he will get for the State the revenue that it would thus cut off from it? I am not afraid to defend that law. In the rural districts it has done more to elevate the citizenship of this Commonwealth than any other law ever put upon its statute books, even than those that have been devised for moral purposes alone.

Mr. Woodruff also spoke of the part played by the Republicans in the creation of the Greater New York, and the action of the party in enacting what he called the pure primary law, which, he said, was largely due to the efforts of William Brookfield and Paul D. Cravath. As to the canal charges, he said:

If you, as a business man, were suddenly called upon to do ten times the business you are now doing you would doubtless find out after awhile that there were some things that you could have done better and at less expense. The investigation of the canal improvement proved that we had spent $9,000,000 for what we could probably have had done for $8,000,000, but I repeat what I have already said, that there is not in the entire report of the investigation a single charge or insinuation that any one was guilty of fraud or dishonesty. (Applause.)

Another thing the Democrats make great objection to is what they call the "Force Bill." The objection to this bill, which will insure honest elections in November, comes from those who wish to prostitute the ballot, and who see that their efforts will be thwarted. [Applause.]

John R. Von Wormer followed Mr. Woodruff. He spoke with great warmth and evoked frequent applause. He said in part:

We find ourselves face to face with a very formidable and perplexing proposition, and that is —what does the Democratic Party mean by its platform?

We say that the leopard never changes its spots, but that is not true of the Tammany tiger, and you know it. Two years ago the tiger had on an ass's skin, and I believe it fitted all requirements better than the stripes. [Laughter.]

The Democratic Party says it is against territorial expansion, and that it is devoted to Jeffersonian principles. Why, Jefferson was the worst sort of an expansionist. He bought all the Louisiana territory, which was a mighty empire in itself. [Laughter and applause.]

Just as Mr. Van Wormer closed his speech a loud cheer was heard in the street, and up through the stairway came the sound of "Three cheers for 'Teddy' Roosevelt!" The audience got on its feet to greet the candidate, but he did not come into sight of the audience in the hall until he reached the platform. Then a great shout greeted him, and over and over again the crowd shouted "Three cheers for Roosevelt!" The demonstration lasted for several minutes. During this time Mr. Roosevelt was standing at the speaker's table, waiting to be heard. As soon as the cheering ceased Mr. Miller said:

"Col. Roosevelt needs no introduction to his old friends."

Again three cheers were given for the candidate, and then Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

I wish to speak to you to-night because your association covers most of the ground of my old district, and many of you worked with me and elected me during the three years I represented this district in the Legislature. I do not have to tell you what I intend to do if I am elected. (Cheers.) You know I never made you a promise on the stump that I failed to keep afterward, [applause,] and you know also that whatever of merit my career as your representative had lay in the fact that so far as I could I insisted upon the observance in public life of the same principles of rigid honesty that are indispensable for every honorable man in private life. (Long applause and cheers.)

In our public servants it is a good thing to have brilliancy, and it is a better thing to have courage; but most of all in importance is to have honesty. [Cheers.] When I was your legislative representative there might be times when you differed from me on questions of judgment, but you always knew that you could have no possible doubt as to my attitude on any question of principle, and that no consideration of seeming political expediency could make me alter my attitude if it seemed to me that a question of right or wrong was involved. (Cheers.)

To you, my old friends, who have known not only what I promised but what I did, I do not have to say that I shall follow the same course if I am elected Governor. [Applause.] The one indispensable requisite in every public servant with whom I may have to deal will be honesty.

Much has been said as to the mismanagement of the canals. I would, in no manner, prejudge the case, but if, upon investigation, I shall find that either the system or the methods of administration are wrong, then they shall be changed, and if it shall prove that any man has been dishonest he shall most assuredly be punished. [Cheers.] So it shall be with every other office that comes under me.

As for the rest, in dealing with our fellow-citizens I shall try to see that the rights of each are preserved, and that he is not allowed to wrong any other, in short, that every man is given fair play. [Long applause and cheering.]

Col. Roosevelt here made a considerable pause, and turned half away from the table and audience; then, as if recollecting something he wanted to say, he turned back, and walked around the table and got closer to the front. He then spoke as follows, in a much more rapid and enthusiastic manner:

So much for what I came here intending to say. Now, as you are old friends, I want to talk to you for about three minutes on something that was suggested by the last sentence of my speech and by seeing some of the comrades of my regiment here. [Applause.] I think that the rule of conduct that applies to dealing with a small body of men will also apply in dealing with a larger body. Now, I spoke of fair play for all. That was the distinguishing mark of our regiment. [Applause.] In it a man had to work—had to fight. [Applause.] If he shirked his work or flinched from the fighting, he knew that when he came back I would "cinch" him. [Laughter.] If he did his work, showed himself brave in action, he needed not that any man should speak for him. I would do all that I could to see that he was judged according to his merits. [Applause.] Every man was treated, so far as we could bring it about, for just what he was. [Applause.]

Our regiment was typically American in the fact that the men who composed it came from every section of the country: came out of every walk of life, represented every form of religious belief, and every race ancestry that we have in this country. [Applause.] And whether it was gallant Capt. Capron, the son of a soldier father and son who had served in the armies of the United States; whether it was equally gallant "Bucky" O'Neill, the man whose father fought in Meagher's brigade; whether it was Capt. Muller, who had come from Germany, or Capt. Luna, whose people had settled on the banks of the Rio Grande before our ancestors had come to the banks of the Hudson, or to the James, or to Plymouth; whether it was our fellow-New Yorkers who gave their lives for their country—young Fish or young Tiffany; [applause;] whether it was Hayes from the Indian Territory, or Greenwald from Arizona; whether the man was born here or in Germany; whether descended from a Pilgrim father or from parents who had come from Ireland; whether Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentile—he was treated on his merits, as a man. [Long applause and cheers.]

He stood on his merits for what he could show himself to be. He must march well, fight well, and perform well the commonplace duties of camp life, which are not brilliant, and have none of the glory and excitement of battle, but which are absolutely necessary. I remember when I asked eight young and valiant recruits who thirsted for the glory of battle to bury a dead horse. [Laughter.] The burial of dead horses did not fill their souls with satisfaction. [Laughter.] I did not ask them if they considered it a great action. I merely asked them to bury the dead horse. [Laughter and applause.]

My men will tell you that I never coddled them. [Laughter.] I expected them to have a hard time, but I had the hard times with them. [Cheers.] I expected them to get into danger, but I went into danger with them. [Cheers.] But if they did their duty they were treated on their merits as men. Each was given a fair show; each was required to make it evident that he was an American citizen and an American soldier, and so far as possible, each was rewarded according to his deserts. [Cheers.]

Now that was only one regiment, but that is a pretty safe principle to apply to the people at large, and just so far as lies in me that principle will be applied in dealing with you and with all my fellow-citizens of this great State, should you, in the exercise of your judgment, think fit to put me in the Governor's chair. [Long applause and cheering, and "Three cheers for 'Teddy' Roosevelt."]

John Proctor Clarke followed Col. Roosevelt in a short speech. He spoke of Col. Roosevelt's public services, and said that in 1897 he had appointed George Dewey to the command of the Pacific Squadron. [Long applause.]

Paul D. Cravath offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we commend the wisdom of the party in nominating as our candidate for Governor the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who, on the field of battle and in his conspicuous career in the public service has given such manifold proof of his courage, patriotism, high character, and great ability. The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District refer with pride to the fact that it was as their representative in the New York Legislature that Col. Roosevelt began his brilliant public career as a Republican statesman.

Further Resolved, That we pledge to Col. Roosevelt and to Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and to the entire Republican State ticket, and to Nathaniel A. Disbrow, Republican candidate for Senator for the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and to Gherardi Davis, Republican candidate for Assemblyman for the Twenty-seventh Assembly District our earnest and enthusiastic support.

After the speaking, Col. Roosevelt held an informal reception. There was a rush to the platform, and the police had to assist in keeping the audience from crushing the candidate in its efforts to shake his hand.

A number of Rough Riders passed by their old commander and were greeted with a warm "Good evening, comrades; glad to see you here." The Colonel was especially courteous to the women, bowing low, with a pleasant remark for each.

Nearly half an hour elapsed before the hall was cleared and Col. Roosevelt was able to greet some old acquaintances.

Mr. Odell said that he had received and had on file, ready for use in case it should be decided to test the legality of the independent nominations, a number of letters from men who declared that they had signed the petitions under a misapprehension and that they would never have signed if they had not expected that Col. Roosevelt would remain at the head of the ticket.

Had the wishes of the Republican managers been consulted, Col. Roosevelt would not have agreed to file his declination until the last day allowed him by law, which would have been Oct. 19. It was against the advice of Chairman Odell that he promised to sign it to-day.

Senatorial Nomination Declined.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—John N. Cordts, Republican nominee for State Senator for the Twenty-fifth District, has declined the nomination owing to ill-health.

REPUBLICANS FOR ASSEMBLY.

At Republican Assembly conventions which had been adjourned over from last week the following nominations were made last night:

Third District—LOUIS J. HOENINGER.
Fourth District—J. L. WEINBERG.
Fifth District—Dr. NELSON H. HENRY.
Seventh District—M. FRANCIS SNOWBER.
Eleventh District—MICHAEL BRADY.
Fourteenth District—GUSTAV J. VOSS.
Fifteenth District—S. W. KOHN.
Sixteenth District—JONAS EHRENTREN.
Seventeenth District—THOMAS E. FARRELL.

CENTENNIAL OF SHIPPING HOUSE

The mercantile and shipping house of Oelrichs & Co. of 2 Bowling Green celebrates to-day the one hundredth anniversary of its existence. Caspar Meier, the founder of the business, came from Bremen in 1798 and with goods consigned by friends in Germany opened a little store in Gouverneur Lane. New York at that time had a population of about 30,000, and extended no further north than Chambers Street. The young man prospered, and in The New York Chronicle of April 4, 1805, was printed an advertisement of C. & H. H. Meier, by which firm style the business had now become known, offering to dispatch by the "barque Europa, with all convenient speed" any merchandise for Bremen, "if at that time was not blockaded."

That was the beginning of the firm's connection with shipping. When the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, of which H. H. Meier, son of Caspar Meier's first partner, was President, had but two steamships, with a gross tonnage of 4,600, the house became the general agents of the line on this side of the Atlantic. Upon the death of Caspar Meier, the firm became L. H. von Post & Oelrichs. The firm, at the time of the establishment of the German Empire, became the agent of the German Post Office for the payment and issuing of money orders, an arrangement which led to the postal money order system now existing between the United States and Germany.

With the exception of twelve years during the minority of the present senior member of the firm, Herman Caspar von Post, a grandson of the founder, there has always been one, and sometimes more, of the descendants of Caspar Meier in the firm. In the firm now, besides Mr. von Post, are Gustav H. Schwab and Benjamin W. Schwab, two great-grandsons of Caspar Meier, and Hermann Oelrichs, the nephew and namesake of one of Caspar Meier's partners.

Through the long years of its existence the firm has been prominently associated not only with the upbuilding and development of transatlantic traffic, but with many important commercial movements in Germany and the United States. For many years the chief business of the firm has been the importing of wool and hides from all parts of the world.

Dyspepsia

Requires for cure careful attention to diet, and the gentle but positive stomach-toning, digestion-promoting, appetite-giving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The "magic touch" of this medicine in cases of dyspepsia has often excited wonder, praise, and gratitude. If you or your friends suffer from dyspeptic troubles we earnestly recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

SELECTED FOR JUDGESHIPS

Republicans Name W. N. Cohen, J. F. Daly, and H. W. Taft for the Supreme Court.

G. C. AUSTIN FOR CITY COURT

Nominations the Outcome of a Conference by Organization Men with Bar Association and Lawyers' Committees.

The Republican County Convention, in adjourned session, at the Murray Hill Lyceum last evening, nominated William N. Cohen, Joseph F. Daly, and Henry W. Taft for Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, and George C. Austin for Judge of the City Court.

These nominations were the outcome of a conference held at the office of Edward Lauterbach during the afternoon between committees representing the Republican organization, on the one hand, and the Bar Association and the lawyers' meeting, on the other. President Lemuel E. Quigg of the County Committee, Edward Lauterbach, Abraham Gruber, and Gen. Henry L. Burnett appeared for the organization. The Bar Association was represented by Elihu Root, John De Witt Warner, and John L. Cadwalader. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, William G. Choate, Henry W. Taft, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, and John Jeroloman appeared for the lawyers-at-large.

What occurred at the conference was described in a general way, when, after Edward Lauterbach had called the convention to order at 8:45 o'clock last night, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard submitted a statement of its result as a report of the Nominating Committee.

Gen. Hubbard said that they had found the representatives of the Bar Association reluctant to mention names, holding that the function of the association was to prevent improper nominations for judicial offices rather than to throw its influence to any one man. The committee representing the lawyers in general was similarly reluctant, he said, to put forward any candidate for the third vacancy or for the City Court Judgeship.

Various suggestions were made by individuals present, Gen. Hubbard said, but the two committees representing the legal fraternity did not designate their choice for the two places to be filled after the nominations of Justices Daly and Cohen had been agreed upon.

"But," added Gen. Hubbard, "the committee representing this convention has the assurance of both the lawyers' committees that the names which it presents here tonight will be acceptable to and will be indorsed by the two bodies which they represent."

Gen. Hubbard then presented the names of Justices Daly and Cohen, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Austin. Justice Daly he described as "a Democrat and an accomplished gentleman—a combination not often found." Justice Cohen, he said, had the advantage of Justice Daly in that he was younger. In the selection of Mr. Taft for the third vacancy on the Supreme Court bench the consideration of fitness alone had prevailed, Gen. Hubbard said.

Mr. Taft, he added, was a son of Alfonso Taft, who was for many years a Judge of the Superior Court in Ohio, Secretary of War under President Grant, Minister to Austria and to Russia. Henry W. Taft was graduated from Yale in the Class of '86, and since 1881 had lived in this city, engaged always in the study or practice of law. "He is of pure character and excellent ability," concluded Gen. Hubbard, "and about forty years old."

Gen. Hubbard explained that Judge W. M. K. Olcott had been repeatedly urged to stand for renomination for the City Court, but he had "begged off," and the committee had selected ex-Assemblyman Austin, who was described as a graduate of Lafayette College, a lecturer on law at Columbia College, and Chairman at one time of the Law Committee and the Committee on Cities of the Assembly.

This general introduction of the candidates agreed upon was followed by the formal nominating speeches. The name of Justice Cohen was presented by Gen. James M. Varnum and seconded by Abraham Gruber; that of Justice Daly by J. W. Hawes and seconded by Ernest Hall; that of Mr. Taft by Charles H. Murray, who referred to him as a "true and tried" Republican, and seconded by Lucas L. Van Allen. All three were nominated by acclamation.

George C. Austin was placed in nomination for City Court Judge by M. K. Bruce. Ex-Judge J. B. Davenport, in seconding the nomination, took occasion to indorse the criticisms of the City Court made by President Quigg at the previous meeting of the convention, but the convention refused to listen. Mr. Austin's nomination was made by acclamation, and the convention adjourned.

DECIDES NASSAU COUNTY LEGAL.

Justice Smith's Ruling Permits Filing of Nominations.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 11.—Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith has decided that the law creating the new County of Nassau out of part of the County of Queens is constitutional, and to-day the names of the men nominated by the Republicans and Democrats for officers of the new county were filed in the Queens County Clerk's office here.

County Clerk John Sutphin of Queens a few days ago declined to accept the nominations on the ground that the county was illegally constituted.

RICHMOND OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Charges of Bribery Preferred by the Central Republican League.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Charges have been preferred before the Civil Service Board against Wray T. Knight, Postmaster at Richmond, Va.; his assistant, John L. Grubbs; N. J. Smith, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Collector Brady, and Morgan Treat, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, for levying and collecting political assessments and bribery.

The charges are made by the Central Republican League of Richmond. The acts are alleged to have been committed while delegates were being elected to the Congressional convention which met at Hangover Court House Sept. 7.

Enrollment and Registration.

Voters will have an opportunity to take advantage of the conditions of the new primary election law and enroll as members of their party when they register as voters this Fall. The law requires a new enrollment each year, and only those who reenroll can participate in their party primaries for the coming year. Any voter is entitled to enroll as a member of either party provided he has not taken part in any primary or convention of the other party since the first day of last year and provided he intends to support this Fall the State ticket of the party with which he desires to enroll. The enrollment leaves the voter complete independence as to municipal elections. The days of enrollment and registration this year are Friday and Saturday of this week, Oct. 14 and 15, and Friday and Saturday, Oct. 21 and 22, of next week.

MRS. FITZHUGH LEE ILL.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee is ill at the St. Luke's Home here with typhoid fever. Her condition, however, is not regarded as at all critical. Mrs. Lee returned to Richmond from Jacksonville, where she had spent some time on a visit to her husband, a few weeks ago. She was then suffering with what was pronounced as dengue fever. Recently the typhoid symptoms developed.

Gen. Lee left here Sunday night for Savannah to make arrangements for his corps to go into camp there prior to its embarkation for Cuba in November. His wife's condition, at the time of the General's departure for the South, was more favorable than it is now. Her physicians are not alarmed at the lady's condition, and it is hoped she will be better in a day or two.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his son, Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., left Savannah to-night shortly after midnight for Richmond, Va., where they have been called on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Lee, news of which came this evening.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS ADVISED.

They Are Addressed at Tammany Hall on What They Should Tell the Public.

A meeting of campaign speakers was held at Tammany Hall last night, and was addressed by Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, and Maurice B. Blumenthal, Chairman of the Committee on Speakers. Mr. Holahan and Mr. Blumenthal gave the speakers suggestions on how to address the public.

"When they talk to you about the two Van Wycks," said Mr. Holahan, "tell them that one Van Wyck has already sent four Republicans to prison from Brooklyn, and two more will be in prison before election day. Before he gets through with the Brooklyn steals there won't be any more room in Sing Sing, to say nothing of the thieves in New York County. Tell them that it won't hurt to have a second Van Wyck at Albany to give the up-State prisons something to do with the canal thieves."

Mr. Blumenthal said in the course of his address: "If they (the Republicans) must use the subject of the war as an argument in this campaign, let them show that members of the Republican Party shouldered the musket in the interest of Cuba and in defense of their country, and that it is not so that members of the Republican Party to the exclusion of deserving Democrats carried the swords and wore the epaulettes. Let them show that the Republican Party properly exerted itself in behalf of our soldiery, properly fed and clothed and cared for them, and promptly comforted the sick and needy in camp and on field."

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER.

Mr. Croker, Senator Murphy, and State Senator McCarren Consult.

Richard Croker, Senator Edward Murphy, and State Senator P. H. McCarren held a conference at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday morning behind closed doors.

After the three leaders came out, each of them protested that the meeting was merely casual and no importance should be attached to it. Senator McCarren said that both Mr. Murphy and Mr. Croker had talked about the Brooklyn meeting that is to be held to-morrow night and the big Tammany ratification meeting to be held next week. He added that he thought David B. Hill might speak at the Tammany meeting and also address a noonday business men's meeting here.

Rumors were current about the headquarters after the conference to the effect that the object of the consultation was to raise money for the campaign. It was said that the managers now have in sight something like $300,000, and $500,000 is wanted. Senator McCarren would say nothing about raising money.

It was the first visit Mr. Croker has made to the headquarters, and he found workmen engaged in draping his portrait with the National colors and putting electric lights above it, to bring out the best effect of the picture.

The Tammany leaders expect that Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck will be one of the speakers at their first ratification meeting.

John F. Carroll in Charge.

It was announced at the Democratic Club last night that John F. Carroll, who last Monday resigned as Clerk of the General Sessions Court, would to-day assume actual charge of Tammany Hall. He will make his headquarters in the famous "rear room" in the Tammany Hall building on Fourteenth Street. Mr. Carroll practically took charge of the organization's campaign yesterday.

SPEAKER IN THE WRONG HALL.

Republicans Get Ready to Cheer, but Quickly Change Their Minds.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 11. — The Bloomfield Republican Club held a business meeting last night, and in the midst of it a stranger entered the room and sent word to Chairman Avery that he was sent to address the meeting. Supposing the County Committee had voluntarily sent a speaker under the impression that the meeting was a rally and not a business one, President Avery stopped the business and announced that a gentleman had been sent from Newark to address the meeting and that business would be suspended.

The stranger lauded the State Convention for its wise choice, and praised the party's candidate in extravagant terms. The members of the club saw he was getting down to the point where he would mention the candidate's name, and all primed themselves for a mighty shout when the speaker would say: "That man is Foster M. Voorhees." But he didn't say that. Instead he said: "That man is our gifted, high-minded fellow citizen, the next Governor of New Jersey, the Right Hon. Elvin W. Crane."

Then there was confusion, and the speaker looked about in amazement. Watson Thornton, the Sergeant at Arms, rushed toward the speaker with evident savage intentions. President Avery was cool, and shouted: "You, Thornton, open the door and let him get out peacefully, but if he don't go you throw him out." The Sergeant opened the door obediently, while a dozen members of the club grabbed chairs to aid the Sergeant. The struggle did for the door and down the stairs. Thornton closed the door, expressing a profound sorrow that the stranger had failed to resist the order.

Meanwhile a gathering of colored men, who are bolting the Republicans, waited in a room in another part of Bloomfield for the speaker that never came.

Gold Democrat Nominated.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 11.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District at their convention to-day, after a bitter contest, nominated Charles P. Lyman of Washington, who represents the gold wing of the party. His opponent was W. H. J. Bohannon, (Silverite,) Mayor of Stamford. The vote was: Lyman, 73½; Bohannon, 50½.

Other Nominations for Congress.

MISSOURI.—Fifth District, George Wilson, Populist.

CONNECTICUT.—Third District, Charles A. Russell, Republican.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Thirteenth District, William S. Greene, Republican.

John J. Sloane for Assembly.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester held their convention here today. John J. Sloane of this city was nominated. There were four aspirants. Three were from this city, and Mount Vernon supported Jared Sandford, the present Assemblyman. On the fifth ballot Mount Vernon swung to Mr. Sloane.

ILLINOIS MINERS WAGE WAR.

Preparations for Violent Conflict at Virden — Mayor of Pana Employs Policemen Opposed to Strikers.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 11.—The situation of the coal miners' wage war at this place is more critical than at any time since April 1, and the aspect of affairs is sinister in the extreme.

The Chicago-Virden Coal Company has surrounded its shafthouse and twenty acres of land, on which have been concentrated some fifty company houses for barracks, with a stockade of two-inch planks eight feet high. Within this stockade the company has a body of men for guards, 200 Springfield rifles, and 10 cases of riot guns, which carry No. 12 cartridges full of buckshot.

On the outside of the stockade there is warlike preparation, and a plan of interfering tactics, which is carefully carried out in all details. There are four camps along the railroad tracks, and a regular patrol of the railroad yards is kept. For two weeks, night and day, the striking miners have remained on watch. Last night they materially strengthened their forces because of a rumor that a trainload of negroes was on the way.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 11.—Great indignation exists because Mayor Powell has dismissed the entire police force, appointing in their stead men bitterly opposed to the strikers.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

B. Altman & Co.

STERLING SILVER in new designs for the Table, Buffet, Smoking Room, Boudoir and Toilet, also a large assortment of Silver Mounted Cut Glass suitable for all occasions.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS:

Cut Glass Puff Boxes, with Sterling Silver Covers, $1.75 each.

Hair Brushes, Sterling Silver Backs, $2.50 each.

Heavy Cut Glass Powder Boxes with Sterling Silver Covers, value $7.00, at $5.00 each.

Bonnet Dusters, Sterling Silver Handle, $1.25 each.

Bric-a-Brac Dusters, with Sterling Silver Handles, $1.25 each.

Rich Cut Glass Claret Jugs with Sterling Silver Mounting, $7.50 each.

Cigar Jars with Sterling Silver Covers, $2.75 each.

Whisk Brooms, Sterling Silver Handles, $1.25 each.

Also a complete line of Toilet Articles, Brush and Manicure pieces, extra heavy with deposit. Bead decorations, at exceedingly low prices.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE SEA-WATER GOLD SCHEME.

Its Promoter, the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, Expected Back from Europe— Bill for a Receivership.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Rev. Prescott F. Jernegan of sea water gold fame, is contemplating a return to this country, with the intention of surrendering himself and all his property to the Directors of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, and submitting to the punishment to which has actions have made him liable.

Jernegan's father has received a letter from his son at Brussels, saying that he had made up his mind to let the law take its course. He said that he would return, but did not say when. In his letter he purposes to hand over to the company his cash, books, bonds, and securities, and, if liable, to stand trial for his actions and suffer the punishment.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 11.—A bill has been filed in the Supreme Judicial Court praying that a receiver be appointed for the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company. The petitioners are Alice E. Beckwith of Boston, Nelson Edwards of New York, Clarence D. Fulton of Watertown, Mass., and others.

They set forth that the idea of getting gold out of salt was a fraudulent one, and that the money obtained for that purpose was secured by false pretenses. A motion has been filed by the same persons praying that Arthur B. Ryan and others be enjoined from paying out any money or disposing of property belonging to the company.

MORE SPACE AT PARIS.

Commissioner General Peck Secures Liberal Concessions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck has succeeded in bringing to a successful issue the principal object of his mission to Paris. Assurances

ROOSEVELT HIS OWN PILOT

He Develops a Tendency to Steer His Campaign Himself.

HIS MANAGERS GROW NERVOUS

Platt and Odell Fear He Will Say Too Much — The Independent Nomination.

There was more stir and bustle about Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday than at any other time since the campaign opened. The crush of callers showed a marked increase, and, in spite of the fact that the State Committee had taken possession of two additional apartments over night, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., and his assistants found themselves still obstructed in attending to the business details of the campaign by the swarm of people who came to see and talk and shake hands with the candidate for Governor.

Col. Roosevelt was much in evidence at headquarters during the day, and to observers there his ceaseless activity, his hurrying here and there, and his attention to the thousand-and-one details of a candidate's business gave the impression that the Rough Riders' Colonel is determined to run his own canvass rather than have it run for him. Full of nervous energy and enthusiasm, Col. Roosevelt insists on himself doing what Gubernatorial candidates ordinarily intrust to other hands. Yesterday, as on almost every day since he was nominated, he worked from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, "like a steam engine," one of his admirers said.

As an instance of Col. Roosevelt's determination to have a directing hand in his own campaign, it was pointed out yesterday that, while Chairman Odell and Senator Platt were hesitating about whether the candidate for Governor should make a speaking tour of the State, Col. Roosevelt cut the Gordian knot by announcing, on his own account, that he expected to go out into the State immediately after his speech in Brooklyn next Wednesday night, and that, when he gets out, he will probably speak as often as once a day. It was apparent at the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday that the party managers had acceded to this decision, and that the only thing that now remains to be done is to make up the itinerary. This will be prepared with great care under the supervision of Chairman Odell, and it will probably be submitted to a council of party magnates to assemble to-day or to-morrow for suggestions. The effort will be made to give every section of the State a chance to see and hear the Colonel.

Col. Roosevelt is impatient to get out on the stump. He has realized the force of the argument advanced by the party leaders that the speaking campaign ought not to begin until after all the local nominations were made. These will be completed this week, and Col. Roosevelt looks forward with pleasure to getting away from his vast correspondence at headquarters.

There is a real apprehension on the part of Col. Roosevelt's party managers that when he is turned loose into the rush and whirl of a stumping tour he will say things that may cause trouble. It was for that reason that Senator Platt and Chairman Odell steadily resisted the pressure for the Gubernatorial candidate to make a general speechmaking tour, until Col. Roosevelt himself gave unmistakable evidence that he would be satisfied with nothing else.

The chief incident of the Republican candidate's experiences yesterday was a slight misunderstanding which arose between him and the members of the Independent Citizens' Committee, which, however, was soon explained. During the morning the committeemen sent over to Col. Roosevelt a copy of an affidavit which they wished him to sign, declaring his intention to decline the nomination which they propose completing by filing with the Secretary of State at Albany the petitions bearing his name for Governor. It was the plan of the committee to have this affidavit filed at the same time with the nominating petitions, so as to save time and a second visit to Albany, and to enable the committee to fill vacancies to supply Col. Roosevelt's place at once.

Col. Roosevelt declined to sign this paper. He left no doubt of his intention to decline the nomination, but he objected to doing it in haste, in advance of its actual accomplishment and without the advice of his counsel as to whether he was doing it in the proper way.

When M. D. Rothschild, who had brought the affidavit for Col. Roosevelt to sign, reported the result of his mission at the headquarters of the Independent Committee, 42 East Twenty-third Street, the members of the committee could not understand Col. Roosevelt's action. They could not see why, if he intended to decline, as they did not doubt, he should be unwilling to expedite matters as they desired. Later Paul Fuller, Isaac H. Klein, and John A. Chapman of the Independent Committee called at Republican headquarters to see Col. Roosevelt in person and get a clear idea of his position. The three talked with the Colonel in the waiting room, where a crowd was, and then Mr. Fuller was invited to Chairman Odell's room, where he remained in consultation with the Chairman and Col. Roosevelt for more than an hour. At the end of this conference Mr. Fuller said:

"It is understood that Col. Roosevelt is to make his declination just as soon as our petition is filed. Mr. Rothschild will go to Albany to-night and file the petition to-morrow morning. He will telegraph, and when Col. Roosevelt is assured of the filing he will sign his declination."

"Col. Roosevelt gave no indication of any intention of not declining?" Mr. Fuller was asked.

"If he had, I could not have shaken hands with him," was the reply.

Col. Roosevelt, speaking of the matter afterward, said:

"There has not been the slightest change in the intention I expressed in my letter to decline this nomination. But I want to be sure that I am declining it in the proper way. The paper these gentlemen presented to me was an affidavit declaring my intention to decline. I was assured by counsel that it would be ineffective legally if it would not be worth the paper it was written on. I therefore declined to sign it. I shall see my attorney, Mr. Root, to-night and have him prepare a declination in due form, which I shall be ready to sign as soon as it is legally proper to do so; that is, after the nomination has been made by the filing of the petition. That is all there is to it."

Chairman Odell, in commenting on the action of the Independent Committee, hinted at the possibility of an intention to contest the legality of the Independent nominating petitions. "Col. Roosevelt," he said, "has no official information of his nomination by this committee, nor do we know anything about the legality or illegality of these petitions. We are not going to give our recognition to the legality of the Citizens' State Party, as it is called, by having Col. Roosevelt sign papers presented by its members."

Roosevelt Case Off the Calendar.

The certiorari proceedings instituted by Col. Theodore Roosevelt's personal lawyers to review the assessment placed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments upon his personal property in this city, on the ground that he was a non-resident, were ended yesterday morning, when an application was made by A. C. Hume of counsel for Col. Roosevelt to have the suit stricken from the calendar in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court. Justice Daly, to whom the application was made, at once acceded to Mr. Hume's request.

VISITS OF WARSHIPS.

Philadelphia and Charleston Will See Noted Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has given orders for the attendance of several of the United States warships at the Peace Jubilee, to be held in Philadelphia on the 17th inst. The vessels selected are the Texas, the New Orleans, the Marblehead, the Topeka, the Mayflower, and the Winslow.

The New Orleans is now at San Juan de Puerto Rico, but orders have been sent to her to come home. She will first connect with the Newark, the Cincinnati, and any other warships on the station which have aboard naval militiamen from Illinois, and take these aboard for return to the United States, where they will be honorably discharged.

The people of Charleston are also to have an opportunity to see some of the warships. Secretary Long to-day gave orders for four of the ships to go to Charleston to participate in the jubilee exercises there on the 24th inst. The vessels named are the Wilmington, the Nashville, the Montgomery, and the Princeton.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Presentation to Bishop Hare—Corrections in the Prayer Book—Work Advanced by Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—At the session of the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Council to-day the Rev. F. P. Davenport of Tennessee, from the Committee on Canons, reported a resolution discharging that body from the further consideration of the proposition for the revival of the Order of Evangelists. The committee believes that a step of this character should have its initiative in the House of Bishops, and after a brief statement by the Rev. Mr. Statsenburg of Indiana in opposition to the report the resolution was adopted.

At 11 o'clock the deputies went into joint session, with the House of Bishops sitting as a Board of Missions. Bishop Whipple of Minnesota presided.

An incident of the joint session was the adoption of resolutions complimentary to Bishop William Hobart Hare of South Dakota, who has occupied that position for twenty-five years. The board also presented the Bishop with a handsome silver loving cup, suitably inscribed.

The House of Bishops this afternoon agreed to the report made by Secretary the Rev. Samuel Hart recommending the correction of several errors of print in the standard copy of the Book of Common Prayer kept at the mission house in New York, and of which Mr. Hart is the custodian. The Bishops also agreed to the changes in the Golden Numbers in the Prayer Book by which the Easter date is ascertained for the next 300 years, beginning with 1900.

The Bishops of Albany, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky were appointed members of the joint committee to consider the questions presented by the Lambeth conference. The Bishops of Albany, Pittsburg, Delaware, Ohio, and the Coadjutor of Rhode Island were designated members of the committee to consider the memorial of the American churches in Europe.

The report of the Church University Board of Regents was agreed to, and a resolution adopted abolishing the board.

After some discussion of Articles II. and III. of the proposed new constitution relating to the organization of the General Convention and the consecration of Bishops for foreign services the Bishops formally nonconcurred in the action of the deputies, and a conference committee will be appointed.

The provision in the constitution that no city shall form more than one diocese was stricken out. After briefly touching upon the proposed canon on marriage and divorce the Bishops adjourned.

Almost the entire afternoon session of the House of Deputies was consumed in debate on the amendment to the constitution providing for the formation of provinces out of the diocesan and missionary districts, and it was finally recommitted to the committee for recommendation and report on certain amendments offered during the long discussion. The deputies rejected the amendment proposed by Dr. Egar of Central New York limiting the boundaries of the proposed provinces to State lines. An amendment offered by Dr. Huntington of New York was adopted providing that no province shall be so bounded as to contain only a fractional portion of a State or States.

The action of the House of Bishops in changing the Golden Numbers in the Prayer Book and making certain corrections of the print therein, and their resolution abolishing the Church University Board of Regents were agreed to.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

The Turkish Minister Says They Are Groundless — Counter-Claims May Be Presented.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In conversation with a reporter to-day the Turkish Minister, who has just returned to Washington, said that he had not heard from his Government anything to confirm the rumor that the United States Government had instructed its Minister to insist on the payment of the claim for $100,000 as indemnity for losses in Armenia.

"My opinion of the matter," said the Minister, "is that a great deal of fuss is being made over nothing. I have said already, and many times, that the Turkish Government is not in the least responsible for the riots in Armenia. As to the claim for $100,000, I can say that it will be treated as similar claims from other Governments have been. The Sublime Porte used every means to protect its own citizens as well as the citizens and property of other countries. That it could not accomplish its good intention is not the fault of the Sublime Porte.

"I also think that the plaintiffs in the case have not been entirely blameless. We have stated that these ministers have caused most of the trouble. The Turkish Government never wanted them in its territory. They came against our desire, and the consequence has been constant friction. They have never yet made a single Mohammedan convert. I think we could well dispense with all the foreigners in Asia Minor."

It was stated at the Turkish Legation that two Turkish subjects recently had been assassinated in this country, and that the authorities were now investigating the case. It was intimated that as soon as the particulars should reach the Sublime Porte a counter-claim would be instituted against the United States to offset the indemnity claimed by the United States because of the destruction of American property in Turkey.

PROGRESS IN WARSHIPS.

Stages of Construction of Various Vessels Intended for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—When the battleship Illinois was launched a week ago she was about half completed. On Oct. 1 the degree of progress made upon her by the builders was, according to the report of the Bureau of Construction, 55 per cent. The Kearsarge, launched some months earlier, is 68 per cent. completed, and the Kentucky, which entered the water the same day with the Kearsarge, is 66 per cent. completed.

Cramp & Co. have progressed 63 per cent. with the Alabama, while the Wisconsin, building by the Union Iron Works and to be launched in November, is reported to be 48 per cent. completed. The torpedo boats Rowan, Dale, and Mackenzie are all 99 per cent. completed. The Goldsborough, in the works of Wolff & Zwicker, is only 28 per cent. completed.

PROF. EDGAR W. BASS RETIRED.

West Point Mathematical Instructor Relieved from Duty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Prof. Edgar W. Bass of the United States Military Academy at West Point has been retired from the service by the President.

Edgar W. Bass is a native of Wisconsin, but entered the Union Army from Minnesota, and was also appointed to West Point from that State. He was Sergeant of Company K and Quartermaster Sergeant of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry, of which he was a member from 1862 to 1864. He was appointed to the Military Academy July 1, 1864, and was graduated June 15, 1868, after which he was brevetted Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Engineer Corps. He was appointed Second Lieutenant Feb. 15, 1869, and First Lieutenant Feb. 14, 1871. On April 17, 1878, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and he assumed the duties of that position on May 2 following.

PRINT CLOTH COMBINATION.

Fall River Manufacturers to Curtail Production and Reduce Expenses.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 11.—It is understood that the number of names required to insure the success of the combination of interests for the betterment of the print cloth market have been secured.

The selling of print cloths is to be placed in the hands of two men, who will act under instructions given by five other manufacturers to be selected by the association. A curtailment of production will be made by the thirty or more print cloth corporations in this city for at least four weeks, and probably eight weeks, between now and the first of February, and a number of Treasurers and other high-salaried mill officials will be relieved from duty as a matter of economy.

Kentuckian Shoots His Sweetheart.

MONTICELLO, Ky., Oct. 11.—Alex Keith, a young farmer, called on his sweetheart, Miss Lou Dick, to-day and found a rival talking to her. Angry words passed, and Keith attempted to shoot the other man. Miss Dick interfered, when Keith turned his revolver on her and shot her through the right breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He then fled.

SQUADRON READY TO START

Unless Additional Orders Arrive Capt. Barker Begins His Journey to Manila To-day.

MAY BE HEADED OFF EN ROUTE

Ships Could Make for Europe from Bahia Should Occasion Require It—Oregon, Iowa, Scindia, Celtic, and Iris Leave in a Body.

To-day about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, unless other orders arrive, Capt. Barker and his squadron will start on their long voyage through the Straits of Magellan by way of Honolulu to Manila. Orders may head them off and turn them from their course, a possibility by no means without the pale of belief, if rumors that were circulated about the decks of the warships may be believed.

Bahia, the first of the scheduled stopping places, some 4,000 miles or so away, is in telegraphic communication with everywhere, and if necessity arises, the squadron can be turned about and retrace its steps or strike a tangent for Europe, without much trouble. It will require almost three weeks to make the run to Bahia, and much may take place in that time to call into use the ships in Atlantic waters, or in the Mediterranean. The famous "dash on Barcelona" proposed by one of our comparatively recently retired naval officers may still be among the possibilities; most certainly such a movement would hurry up the finale of the Spanish Peace Commission.

The slow speed above referred to, 200 miles per day, is due to the want of more power aboard the auxiliary vessels. These are the Celtic, the refrigerating and cold-storage vessel, and the Iris, the distilling ship. It is quite within their power to make 10 knots if the whole attention of their machinery is devoted to propelling them through the water, but going through the warm waters and high temperature of the air in the tropics they will have to keep their auxiliary machinery running at full speed, and this will naturally detract from the horse power devoted to propulsion. Consequently there will be barely 9 knots an hour made on the average. It is very necessary for the Celtic to keep her cargo in fine condition, for it is calculated that she has enough on board to last the entire squadron until Manila is reached, and then, after clearing her cold-storage rooms there, she is to go over to Australia for a fresh supply.

The Oregon, Iowa, Scindia, Celtic, and Iris leave in a body. The Abarenda, Jason, and Cassius have already gone to Bahia to await the arrival of Capt. Barker and his squadron. The Sterling, which Lieut. Commander Selfridge has recently been ordered from the Puritan, is at Lambert's Point, Norfolk, where she is to take on a cargo of Pocahontas coal, and then leave at once for the rendezvous at Bahia. The start taken by the other vessels will admit of their reaching the rendezvous and filling up with coal from the Abarenda in time to be ready to leave when the Sterling arrives, so no delay will be occasioned by the last-named vessel starting later than her consorts.

Every facility has been afforded these colliers for carrying out their work in the most expeditious manner possible, and they are amply provided with cotton-bale fenders to prevent dangerous friction should there be rough weather when the coaling is being done. In smooth times at Bahia a battleship can be taken on either side of the collier, so that the coaling of the war vessels can be carried on simultaneously. It is very problematical if much satisfactory work of this kind can be done at sea, for during the war a great deal of damage was done the vessels that attempted coaling when the weather was at all rough.

Since the ships have been here in port considerable work has been done on them, particularly in their ordnance departments, and considerable interest is taken in the question of how the new gunmounts will work. This question, it is understood, was satisfactorily answered in the recent practice of the Iowa, just outside Sandy Hook, but the Oregon's new six-inch battery has not yet been tested.

There have been a great many changes made among officers and men of the squadron while lying here, due chiefly to short-time men being discharged and the sending home of the Naval Militia. The desertions have not been particularly numerous, hardly any desirable men having left the service nonlously. Only a few have gone to the hospital. All who are now on board are full of enthusiasm and determination to keep the people proud of the American battleship and of the men who man them. Considerable trouble will be saved if mail for the various vessels be directed care Dispatch Agent, Post Office, New York, and also if foreign postage be put upon all mail matter. The following are the latest lists of officers:

OREGON—Captain—A. S. Barker; Executive Officer—A. P. Nazro, Lieutenant Commander; Navigator—R. C. Allen, Lieutenant; Lieutenants—A. A. Ackerman and F. W. Eberle; Ensigns—L. A. Bostwick, H. Macfarland, R. Z. Johnston; Naval Cadets—H. E. Yarnell, L. M. Overstreet, C. R. Miller, C. S. Kempff, S. G. Magill; Paymaster—S. W. Reynolds; Chief Engineer—J. H. Perry; Passed Assistant Engineer—S. E. Moses; Assistant Engineers—C. R. Mallory, C. P. Burt, F. Lyon, E. F. Eckhardt; Cadet Engineer—H. W. Jenson; Surgeon—P. B. Stephenson; Assistant Surgeons—J. Dennis and H. H. Haas; Captain Marine Guard—R. Dickens; Second Lieutenant Marine Guard—B. F. Wynne; Boatswain—J. Costello; Gunner—S. Jacobs; Carpenter—J. P. Yates.

IOWA—Captain—W. W. Tom; Lieutenant Commander—R. P. Rodgers; Lieutenants—W. H. Schuetz, H. M. Witzel, J. M. Orchard, L. S. Van Deuzer, Glennie Farbox; Ensigns—N. C. Twining, B. H. Wood; Naval Cadets—A. J. Hepburn, O. G. Murfin, J. W. Graeme, V. S. Houston, H. Williams, W. C. Asserson, A. H. McCarthy; Surgeon—M. H. Simons; Passed Assistant Surgeon—R. F. Crandall; Assistant Surgeon—E. M. Furlong; Paymaster—J. A. Bing; Chief Engineer—C. W. Bae; Passed Assistant Engineers—L. D. Minor, H. O. Stickney; Assistant Engineers—J. R. Morris, H. O. Bissell, D. M. Garrison; Cadet Engineers—T. T. Graham, H. L. Collins; Chaplain—F. C. Brown; Captain U. S. M. C.—L. Karmany; Second Lieutenant U. S. M. C.—W. Davis; Acting Boatswain—I. Jones; Acting Gunner—Lorentze; Carpenter—F. Johnson; Pay Clerk—C. W. Loomis. Four hundred and seventy-five sailors and petty officers, sixty-six marines.

CELTIC—Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch commanding; Lieut. W. L. Hogg, Executive and Navigating Officer; Ensigns, C. T. Vogelgesang, J. M. Luby, F. H. Brumly; Assistant Surgeon, D. H. Morgan; Assistant Paymaster, F. W. Hart; Passed Assistant Engineer, T. P. Nelson; Engineer Cadets, H. T. Bunger, A. N. Mitchell; Acting Boatswain, J. E. Murphy; Pay Clerk, C. A. Davis; Refrigerating Engineers, B. C. Babcock, H. A. Young. One hundred and three men.

SCINDIA—Commander E. Watson commanding; Lieut. T. E. De Witt Veeder; Ensigns F. H. Schofield, T. T. Craven, J. H. Roys, H. C. Mustin; Assistant Paymaster, C. W. Penrose; Assistant Surgeon, H. D. Averill. Fifty-eight men on deck and forty-four in the engine room.

Brazilian Republic Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Navy Department to-day sent an instruction to Capt. Barker, commanding the battleship Oregon, and the senior officer of the squadron that is under orders to proceed to Honolulu, to make it a point to be at Rio, Brazil, on Nov. 15 to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the Brazilian Republic and the inauguration of the first President of that country. The Oregon, with the Iowa, the Iris, the Celtic, and the Scindia, will sail to-morrow, the Abarenda having preceded the squadron by starting on the 8th inst., while the Sterling sailed to-day from Hampton Roads for Montevideo.

PEAK OVER 20,000 FEET HIGH.

Reported Discovery in Alaska of North America's Highest Mountain.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 11.—The G. H. Eldredge geological survey party, which has just returned from the Cook's Inlet country, is said to have discovered the highest mountain in North America. The peak, which towers far above Mount St. Elias, is situated in Alaska, to the right of the Sushitna River.

The Government topographer took triangulations of the elevations, ascertaining by scientific calculations the exact height of the peak, which he declared to be more than 20,000 feet. The mountain was named Bulishae, a word spoken in exclamation by the India guide of the party upon first beholding the wonderful peak.

The members of the survey are reported to have expressed the opinion that an ascent of Bulishae would be almost impossible, so precipitous are its sides.

Keystone Wagon Works' Receivers.

READING, Penn., Oct. 11.—The court to-day appointed receivers for the Keystone Wagon Works Company, one of the largest industries of this section of Pennsylvania. The Keystone Wagon Works Company was incorporated in 1890, with a capital of $50,000, which was subsequently increased to $150,000, and later to $200,000.

THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS

Report of Disagreement Regarding the Philippines Denied in Washington.

THAT ISSUE NOT REACHED YET

The Discussion So Far Confined to Questions Relating to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam—Debts of the Islands.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners are at entire variance regarding the question of the disposition of the Philippine Islands, and that they have referred the matter to their respective Governments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Peace Commissioners in Paris, so far from reaching a point of absolute variance on the question of the Philippines, have not as yet taken up that subject for consideration. It is true that at the very first session of the joint commission the Spanish representatives sought to raise a question concerning the occupancy of Manila Bay and town by the United States military and naval forces. The United States Commissioners promptly and unequivocally refused to consider this point in any aspect, and with some reluctance the Spaniards gave over for the time being the effort to raise that issue. Since then the commission, whenever meeting jointly, has been engaged entirely with three questions, to the complete exclusion of the Philippines. These questions relate solely to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam, and, according to the very latest reports from the American Commissioners to Washington, they are still under consideration.

The United States will not assume any financial indebtedness as the result of the cession or release of Cuba and Puerto Rico. It was fully expected by the authorities here that the Spanish contingent on the Peace Commission would make a strong effort to make the assumption of the heavy financial obligations of these islands a condition of the cession of Puerto Rico and the abandonment of sovereignty over Cuba, but the American Commissioners were fully and definitely instructed on these points, and the general tenor of these instructions was that such obligations were not to be assumed by the United States.

No dissatisfaction is felt here at the progress of the commission in the settlement of the questions assigned to it. It was fully understood that the issues presented would require the most delicate and cautious handling, and while the American Commissioners were expected to deal with these questions with the greatest firmness, it was realized that some consideration must be shown for the Spanish Commissioners, who would be obliged at least to make an effort to secure an abatement of the American demands in order to satisfy public feeling at home.

It can be stated that there has been no diminution in the confidence of the Administration in a satisfactory outcome of the peace negotiations at Paris. When that city was selected for the meeting place of the Peace Commissioners, at the most earnest and repeated prayer of M. Cambon, it was understood that the American Commissioners would be obliged to bear up against a strong pressure from the pro-Spanish element in the French press, but this had all been discussed before the Commissioners sailed from the United States, and the President was satisfied that the men he had selected to represent this Government were of sufficient individual strength to resist any outside influences.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The semi-official Correspondencia, touching upon the negotiations now in progress at Paris, says:

"Well-informed circles assert that the peace negotiations are not proceeding satisfactorily. Señor Montero Rios has written asking for new instructions to enable him to come to an agreement with the American Commissioners. His letters have been read at a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Ministers have agreed upon the terms of new instructions, which will be sent before to-morrow's meeting of the Commissioners. A Minister has expressed the opinion that probably the Philippine question will not be discussed, as the Americans are also waiting for instructions. Señor Montero Rios writes daily to Señor Sagasta and the Foreign Office concerning the work of the Commission."

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK.

The Fourth Joint Session Results in No Agreement Upon Any of the Points in Dispute.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—After a fourth joint session, lasting from 2 o'clock until a quarter past 4 this afternoon, the American and Spanish Peace Commissions adjourned without having reached a final conclusion as to any point in the protocol. Thus far there has been no joint formulation or crystallization of views to be returned by each Commission to its Government, with a view to being embodied in the final treaty.

The question of the Philippines has not yet been considered in joint session, though the Americans at their separate sessions have acquired exhaustive information from persons who have lived in the Philippine Islands and done business there. They are now, therefore, well equipped to discuss the subject when it comes up.

The Spanish Commissioners have presented written views, expressions and propositions, to which there have been written rejoinders. These, in the original and translations, have been read at the joint sessions, while during the recesses they have been digested and responses formulated to them, rendered into both English and Spanish, for the next joint session.

The Spanish Commissioners, it is believed, have asked to have the Cuban debt assumed by the United States, urging that the debt should pass with the sovereignty. The debt so presented for American assumption covers the expense of the ten years' insurrection, the recent insurrection, and the war with the United States, so far as Spain's outlay in the war can be classified against Cuba. The Americans probably have replied that if any part of the so-called Cuban debt is allowable, the part incurred in suppressing insurrections or in the war with the United States is not allowable.

The Spanish Commissioners doubtless will urge equities in stocks, water front betterments, public buildings, and, perhaps, war material. It is possible that this contention will receive consideration on the basis of equities between mortgagor and mortgagee.

Thus far no disposition has been developed on either side to delay the ultimate conclusions and the end of the work in hand. The American Commissioners are anxious to conclude as soon as possible, and on recess days they are devoting from three to five hours to discussions and details.

The adjournment to-day was to Friday. Both commissions have accepted an invitation to a reception to be given by the Figaro to-morrow afternoon.

RESCUED FROM BURNING HOUSE.

Barking of Dog Rouses the Coachman, Who Saves the Family.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 11.—A fire early to-day destroyed an old mansion occupied by the family of George F. Schafer, on the shore front at this place. The flames and smoke had cut off escape for the Schafer family by the stairway. The barking of a dog aroused Bailey Hood, the colored coachman, and his wife, who lived in a building about a block from the house.

The coachman, who ran to the burning building, saw Mrs. Schafer and her three daughters—Mabel, twelve years old; Gladys, eight, and Doily, four—at a window. He secured a ladder from an outhouse, and placing it on the piazza, rescued Mrs. Schafer and her daughters, and afterward Mrs. Griffiths, mother of Mrs. Schafer. The damage is estimated at $10,000. Mr. Schafer is in South America. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Steamer Launched at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 11.—The steamer Samuel T. Morgan, being constructed for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company of Richmond, Va., was successfully launched at the yards of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company in this city to-day. The Morgan is a steel screw steamship 275 feet over all, 261 feet between perpendiculars, 41 feet beam, and 22 feet depth of hold, with a tonnage of 2,500, and is to have a speed of 10 knots per hour. She will run on the line between Richmond and New York.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Great Stock of Dinner Sets.

Our line of Decorated Dinner Sets was never more complete than at the present time. All the latest styles of Haviland, Carlsbad, English and Domestic are shown in greatest variety, at prices away below any other house in the country. Over fifty styles of open stock patterns by the single piece at set prices.

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, set complete, 18.97

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, a decoration not sold elsewhere, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, set complete, 24.87

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border, 47.41

And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations, 394.21

The Third Week of the Fall Furniture Event.

Of the values on sale we can only mention here a few. These represent only a small portion of the Bargains that deserve particular mention on this occasion. The sale continues all week. Each day new specials are added as these lots may by closed out.

RECEPTION CHAIRS in oak or mahogany frame, in upholstered seat in different designs; regular value $2.00; to close out at 98

PIANO STOOLS, highly polished mahogany finish, wood seat, handsome metal claw feet, with glass balls, special at 1.99

CORNER CHAIRS, highly polished mahogany finished frames, with high arms; seats upholstered in remnants of brocaded and satin damask, 2.99

ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, made in our own factory and covered in the best A. C. A. tick, 5.99

FULL SIZE COUCHES, all spring edge, tufted top, heavily fringed, upholstered to order in your own choice of colors, in velour or corduroy, special at 5.99

MORRIS CHAIRS, solid oak claw feet, spring seat, with wide polished quartered oak arms, reversible velour or corduroy cushions; special at 6.67

COSEY CORNER DIVANS, full size, all spring edge, 3 large pillows, all upholstered in denim, to order in your choice of colors, 8.49

LARGE TURKISH ARMCHAIRS or ROCKERS, with large spring arms, extra high back and head rest; most comfortable and beautiful of its kind in the market; upholstered to order in your choice of colors, in velour or corduroy; for Monday, 17.89

PARLOR SUITS, three pieces, with marqueterie trimmed frames; upholstered seat and back, with embroidered silk plush, with sofa pillow; complete, 19.99

(IN ANNEX.)

Gas and Coal Heaters.

A larger and better stock of Stoves and Heaters than we have ever heretofore had the pleasure of presenting to you.

COAL RANGES, new cabinet base, front grate, nickel name plate, oscillating oven, shelf, 6 in., $6.99; 7 in., $8.34; 8 in., 9.67

COAL RANGES, cabinet base, front as well as end grade, nickel name plate, with tile, nickel knobs and tin lined oven door, 6 in., $7.99; 7 in., $9.67; 8 in., 11.34

One piece of pipe and two elbows with each coal stove.

GAS RADIATORS, bronze finished, 4 tube, $2.26; 6 tube, $3.54; nickel finish, 4 tube, $2.58; 6 tube, 3.87

CYLINDER GAS STOVES, 97

(6TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Muslin Underwear.

Made in our own factory, and thus you have no middlemen's profits to pay.

CORSET COVERS, cut V, wide embroidery, 12

CORSET COVERS, cut V, one insertion and edge, 19

DRAWERS, muslin, tucks and embroidered ruffle, 18

NIGHT GOWNS, tucks, two insertions and wide, embroidered ruffle, 49

NIGHT GOWNS, high neck tucks, insertions and embroidered ruffle, 58

NIGHT GOWNS, cambric, cut V, tucks, four insertions and embroidered ruffle, 58

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Bric-a-Brac Sale Extraordinary

Hungarian, Royal Dresden, Bonn, Saxony, Austrian, Teplitz and the matchless productions of our Rudolstadt Art Pottery contribute to make this sale of great interest, as you will find articles worth double and some treble the marked price.

The above are laid out on four large tables on main floor.

Choice of table No. 1, 19 to 49
Choice of table No. 2, 63 to 1.47
Choice of table No. 3, 1.97 to 4.97
Choice of table No. 4, 5.87 to 9.87

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Rich Cut Glass.

When we advertise Cut Glass at a low price we do not sacrifice quality. No matter how low these prices the quality is maintained. This week we offer the following:

CLARET PITCHERS, handsomely cut with sterling silver mount; several new designs, 6.87

BERRY OR FRUIT BOWLS, a small size handsomely cut with border of sterling silver, 6.87

One table arranged with a variety of handsome Berry or Fruit Bowls, 9 inches in diameter, cut in a variety of patterns; your choice, 3.97

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Housefurnishings

Our stock is complete in every detail of first class goods. No seconds in cooking vessels, and therefore no danger that unhealthy particles of the coating will get into the food.

English steel Carvers, stag handle, patent guard rest, per pair, 98
"Colonial" Slicers, 24
Willow Clothes Baskets, made of whole willow, 38
"Pure" Beeswax, for laundry use, 4 oz. cakes, 12
Asbestos Iron Holders, "Never Hot," 4
"Korker" Sink Cleaners, 5
Chamois Sponges, 3
"Red Star" Scouring Soap, cake 4c., box, 100 cakes, 3.49
Gray Steel Enameled Ware, First quality only:—
TEA KETTLES, 7 inch, 31
DISHPAN, 14 pt., 24
RICE OR MILK BOILERS, 2 qt., 29
COLANDERS, 11
TEA AND COFFEE POTS, 2 qts., 19
PITCHERS, 3 qt., 27

(BASEMENT.)

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:08	Sun sets...5:25	Moon rises...3:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:47	Gov. Isl'd...5:10	H. Gate....6:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:00	Gov. Isl'd...5:17	H. Gate....7:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Panama, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Kaffir Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Benedict, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Rhyland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. $13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to October $17 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 12.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 27.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 2.
City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 8.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Oct. 4.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Mayfield,

The Wanamaker Store

Carpets and Rugs

INTERESTED in either? Read this then.

Out of the immensity of our carpet economies, we select a matter of Tapestry Carpets to talk about. Take it as a fair sample of twenty other things as good.

It is a very large assortment, and the patterns are, almost without exception, new this Fall. Reliable qualities, of course, and these prices:

45 Patterns at 45c. a yard; regularly 50c.
46 Patterns at 55c. a yard; regularly 65c.
22 Patterns at 60c. a yard; regularly 70c.
36 Patterns at 65c. a yard; regularly 75c.

Now as to Rugs. Our Rug Store has no mysteries. We sweep away all the glamour and secret that seems to cling to the Oriental productions even after they reach these shores. You need not be an expert to detect the true from the false in this store, for there is no false. You need not even be possessed of the knowledge that distinguishes between the different grades and makes and kinds. We will do all that for you.

There has been so much chicanery connected with the rug business that confidence in the seller is a matter, not merely of precaution, but of necessity. We will tell you plain facts, and give you plain figures, based on purely mathematical figuring from cost.

Our present showing is the largest we have ever had, and one of the largest and best-selected in this country.

Cheviot Dress Goods Beyond doubt, this is a cheviot season. Fashion has always regarded the goods favorably. This year she has positively adopted them as her own.

The mills have felt the phenomenal demand already, and have ceased to make promises as to immediate deliveries.

Smaller stocks than ours have felt it too, and can no longer offer you a free choice.

We have had wonderful selling, but we were prepared for it, and the variety is still complete. Wide twill, medium twill, narrow twill, smooth, rough and shaggy,—they are all here.

In black, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.25 $2.50 and $3 a yard.

In colors, 60c. to $2.25 a yard.

Rotunda.

A Daily Half Hour Half an hour a day for a single year passed in reading the entertaining pages of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE, will give you a better knowledge of the famous literature of the whole world than the average college graduate acquires. Even the isolated authors whom the average college man reads more extensively than they are quoted in the International Library, will be as real to you as to him because you will have them *placed*. Hundreds of other authors you will be "up on" that are merely names to the Collegian.

This may be a startling statement. Test it under the ten days' return option.

The Club price is only one-half the publishers' lowest price. The entire set—twenty magnificent octavo volumes, in any style binding—is delivered complete to Club members who pay ONE DOLLAR, membership fee, and for 15 months thereafter pay monthly: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco (which we especially recommend), or $4 for sumptuous three-quarter levant. A member may return the set within 10 days and have his money back.

Specimen pages and full information mailed free, but we advise examining the books themselves.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Great Linen Selling Going On Carefully selected lots from the world's best producers fill this linen store. Our Public knows the quality of goods sold here—pure linen always, however *cheap*. And there are no kinds here that are *dear*. The magnitude of our purchases, and the saving of jobber's profits, make all our linens low-priced. A long list of price quotations follows. Look over it. It's interesting:

TABLE CLOTHS

Fine double damask table cloths of Scotch and Flemish manufacture; napkins to match. Very desirable for wedding gifts:

69x72 in., $2 each. 69x90 in., $2.50 each. 69x108 in., $3 each.
20-in. napkins, $2.50 doz.
24-in. napkins, $3.50 doz.
2x2 yds., $3.25 ea. 2x2½ yds., $3.75 ea. 2x3 yds., $4.50 each.
22-in. napkins, $3.75 doz.
26-in. napkins, $5 doz.
2x2 yds., $3.75 ea. 2x2½ yds., $4.50 ea. 2x3 yds., $5.50 each.
22-in. napkins, $4 doz.
26-in. napkins, $5.50 doz.

TABLE DAMASK BY THE YARD

65c. yd.—Snow-white Irish damask; several good patterns; 67 in. wide.

$1 yd.—High-grade bleached Scotch double damask; 70 in. wide.

NAPKINS

$1.25 doz.—Bleached Irish damask; 20 in.
$1.50 doz.—Sturdy three-quarters bleached German damask; 18 in.
$1.75 doz.—Snow-white Irish Damask; 22 in.

TRAY AND TEA CLOTHS

45c. each—Plain linen hemstitched tray cloths, with two rows of open work; 20x30 in.
$1 each——Hemstitched damask linen tea cloths; 35x35 in.
$1.50 each—Fine hemstitched damask linen tea cloths; one row of open work; 46x46 in.

Fourth avenue.

Trimmed Millinery No matter how well defined your taste and how well-settled your desire, when you get at the selection of a hat, you want to have plenty of them to look at. Sometimes you find exactly what you want in the first minute, but that is rare. Generally the variety of style and the wealth of idea cannot be too large.

We have ready to show, two thousand styles in headwear. This does not include the French importations. We do not mean two thousand hats, —we mean two thousand *different styles* in hats.

And here's a hint of prices:

Pompadour Hats, $6 to $35.
English Walking Hats, $7 to $25.
Theatre Hats, $12 to $35.
Toques, $6 to $35.
Bonnets, $5 to $28.
Children's Hats, $3.50 to $20.

Decorative Hints Venetian Lamps They are particularly pretty ones, but the maker admitted that there can be too much of a good thing, when he found himself considerably overstocked. We took five hundred of the prettiest and show them in the basement and the Tenth St. aisle, main floor.

These are wonderfully effective decorative details, as you know. For your hall, your smoking room, your Turkish or Moorish or Dutch or old English room, these are eminently fitting. They are cheap, too.

$1 kinds for 75c. $2.50 kinds for $1.50
$1.50 kinds for $1 $4 kinds for $2.50
$5 kinds for $3.50

Also a number of jeweled lanterns, 50c. to $15.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y

TROUBLE AT CAMP HAMILTON.

12th New York and 3d Kentucky at Enmity Over the Killing of Nygren—Views of the Colonels.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—There has been a drop in the temperature of the fighting fever at Camp Hamilton since last night, but a number of the Twelfth New York boys are still spoiling for a fight. Col. Leonard, however, said to-day:

"I fear no more trouble. As to the threats of the men, I think they are more talk than anything else. I have given no orders to the men preventing them from going to town, and we are issuing passes to-day as usual. We think we are able to take care of our men, and we are going to do it."

Col. Smith of the Third Kentucky said:

"We do not want any difficulty with the Twelfth New York. We will do everything in our power that we can consistently do to prevent further trouble. But there is a line beyond which the New Yorkers must not go. We don't want to hurt anybody, much less those who ought to be our friends. But we do not want them to hurt us, and we are going to prevent them from doing that, if we know how, and we think we do.

"The killing of poor Nygren was purely an accident. Ketchen was shooting in the dark, and the purpose of frightening Nygren into stopping. He fired at him once without hitting him, but the next shot was fatal. Any one can see that it was accidental. So I can see no reason for the unnatural enmity against our entire regiment over this deplorable accident."

The Provost Guards at Middletown.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 11.—Complaints are numerous regarding the provost guards of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment, on duty in this city. It is said they exercise too much authority and make arrests on the least provocation. Several soldiers with passes were taken in because the guards thought they would not get back to camp in time.

SILVER IN PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—L. Munoz Rivera, President of the Spanish Autonomist Party in Puerto Rico, having published some statements touching the future administration of the island, German Bulle, who is acquainted with Puerto Rico, answers to-day, chiefly to Mr. Rivera's silver allusions. He says:

"In speaking of the Puerto Rican silver, of which six millions are in circulation, the gentleman very candidly proposes that our Government pay 70 cents for each silver dollar, worth in silver not over 43 cents. In other words, this brilliant statesman innocently believes that it is perfectly proper to fleece Uncle Sam out of $2,300,000, giving this amount as a present to those wealthy merchants and bankers of the island who have persistently hoarded the silver money, and have refused to supply our officers and soldiers at a reasonable exchange, relying upon the wisdom of Mr. Munoz Rivera's prognostication that our Government will of course call in the forty-three-cent silver dollar, giving 70 cents of our good money in exchange for it.

"Considering, further, that the principal holders and hoarders of the silver money in Puerto Rico are Spaniards, the American Government will be able to judge the value of Mr. Munoz Rivera's identification with the new fatherland."

For the payment of customs this Government recently fixed the value of the Puerto Rican dollar or peso at 50 cents. This value, however, extends no further than the ports, and the question of the future value of the coin spoken of will have to be determined by Congress. The Puerto Rican merchants and bankers are making the soldiers and officers of the United States exchange American money for the peso at from 65 to 75 cents, thereby making from 15 to 25 cents on each dollar. With the American dollars they get in exchange they pay customs duties, thus making an additional profit.

In this manner the peso is not allowed to circulate freely among the Americans. It is seldom paid as customs dues, it is said, as that would put the coin in circulation at its true value. Treasury officials have no way of determining the value of the peso for general circulation, simply protecting themselves as to customs collections.

ALGER TELLS HIS STORY

Replies to Questions Submitted by the War Investigating Commission.

WHY HAVANA ESCAPED ATTACK

Origin and History of the Santiago Expedition—The Secretary's Official Order for Miles to Assume Command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Behind closed doors the President's investigating commission to-day received a statement from Secretry of War Alger concerning the plans of campaign adopted by the War Department, together with the dispatches bearing upon the development of the plans. After the commission had considered this interesting contribution to the the history of the war, so much of it as it was regarded proper to make public was given to the press.

Although Secretary Alger refers to the proposition to send an expedition to Mariel, and admits that the plan was abandoned because information led to the belief that it would be undertaken with great danger to the health of the troops, there is no intimation that Gen. Miles strenuously opposed that expedition, and no admission that it was largely upon his remonstrance that it was given up.

The answer made by Secretary Alger to the inquiry as to why Tampa was selected as the base of operations will give the staff officers of the Quartermaster General's office a chance to talk if they are inclined to tell why, in their estimation, the point was selected. Privately they say that it could not have been chosen for its railroad facilities, in their opinion, it was selected because of its convenience for a railroad corporation having exclusive privileges, but not many facilities, at Port Tampa. A quarrel with the railroad corporation was carried on for the Quartermaster's office the moment the operation of the road began to be essential to the movement of supplies to the transports.

The dispatches giving an account of the delay of the movement of the fleet from June 7 until June 14 are expected to stir up the Navy Department, and already indications of protest from that department have been made. It was upon the strength of Admiral Sampson's dispatch of June 6 that with 10,000 men at hand at once, Santiago could be taken in forty-eight hours, that the War Department hurried Shafter with the expedition upon which he had been ordered May 30. Sampson's assurance after he had shelled the Santiago batteries, a week later, that the city could be captured with the help of an army of 10,000 men, led to the crowding of the expedition at Tampa, and the dispatch of Commodore Remey, from Key West on June 8 that a Spanish fleet had been seen by the Eagle and by the Resolute, and suggesting the dispatch of all available cruisers to the coast of Cuba, led to the detention of the transports until the alarm was over.

Now that the trouble is all over, and the naval officers can see how little real cause there was for so much alarm as was manifested, and in which the Washington authorities were obliged to share, the inclination on the part of the higher officers is to shift the blame for the delay from shoulder to shoulder. It is generally admitted that the deep concern manifested by Commodore Remey was not fully justified, and that Lieut. Southerland, who reported seeing Spanish vessels near San Juan, only discharged a plain duty in a way not to be objected to.

Southerland, with his little yacht, the Eagle, saw what he supposed was a second-class cruiser—possibly the Alfonso XII.—the Furor, and two small gunboats, in Nicholas Channel. He sailed with them for forty minutes, or long enough to ascertain that they were not United States vessels, as they did not respond to the American signals. Then he hastened to report them. The Resolute made a similar report, with the information that two vessels of the enemy pursued her. The observers did not learn where the little Spanish fleet was going. They have not learned yet, except that the Furor was later disabled in the Juan Harbor by the St. Paul, and that the other vessels evidently returned to Puerto Rican ports, unconscious of the alarm they had created.

Naval officers know now that if the fleet of transports bearing Gen. Shafter's forces had been permitted to proceed as ordered, with the convoy provided, and had not been stopped by Commodore Remey, the attack on Santiago would have been made at least seven days earlier than it was made.

Secretary Alger's order of June 26, to Gen. Miles, is regarded as a contribution to the Miles-Alger controversy, as it is taken to show that whatever may have been the intention up to that time, it certainly was the expectation of the Secretary of War that, upon the arrival of Gen. Miles at Santiago, he was to be the commanding officer, and was to make such use of the forces of Gen. Shafter as he deemed expedient, even to taking part of them for Gen. Brooke's use in Puerto Rico.

SECRETARY ALGER'S REPLY.

Following is the portion of Secretary Alger's communication to the investigating commission, which that body has made public:

"War Department, Oct. 6, 1898.

"Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, President commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain:

"Sir: I have the honor herewith to hand you information desired from the Secretary of War as referred to in your letter of Sept. 27, 1898. Very respectfully,

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

"1. Plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war; was it intended to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the Autumn?

"ANSWER—Immediate blockade by the navy of the important ports of Cuba, as directed by the President's proclamation; the holding of troops at points nearest to Cuba, to be available in any emergency which might arise, and especially to be ready for prompt assistance in case the operations of the navy should make the use of land forces necessary or desirable.

"Early in May a plan was partially matured to land a force at Mariel, a point about twenty-six miles west of Havana, reports having been received that in its immediate vicinity were high grounds, well watered, and suitable for camping troops preparatory for a movement upon Havana later, if it was deemed advisable; the thought being that possibly an assault might be made upon the forces defending that city before the rainy season set in. Orders were issued to that effect on May 9, but subsequently plans were changed on account of further information that there would be great danger to the health of the troops in that vicinity, and also on account of the uncertainty of the movements of the enemy's fleet. It was then determined to keep the forces in the United States at points as near Cuba as possible for immediate embarkation should an emergency demand it. The Santiago campaign proved to be that emergency.

"It should be added further that it was believed after consultation with medical authorities, that troops camping in Southern States during the Summer would become somewhat acclimated for their services in Cuba.

THE MOVE ON SANTIAGO.

"2. When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?

"ANSWER—The Santiago campaign was made necessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago Harbor, but had previously been contemplated as one point on the coast where a reconnoisance in force was to be made to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the different localities in Eastern Cuba.

"The immediate destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was necessary, and to enable the navy to accomplish this, the military force under Major Gen. Shafter, United States Volunteers, was directed to move at once on the City and Province of Santiago. This movement was hastened by reason of a telegram received from Admiral Sampson on June 7, stating that he had bombarded forts at Santiago June 6, and silenced works quickly, and if 10,000 men were there, city and fleet could be captured within forty-eight hours.

"It is proper to state that after the date of this message the Spanish garrison was largely reinforced. The opinion of Admiral Sampson was doubtless correct at the time. The troops sailed from Tampa on June 14, 1898, with 16,988 officers and men.

TAMPA AS A BASE.

"3. Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations?

"ANSWER—On account of the shipping facilities at that point and its comparative short distance from Cuba, rendering any movement of the troops possible on short notice, as the progress of the blockade or any other sudden condition, might require.

THE SUMMER CAMPS.

"4. Why were Summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Tampa?

"ANSWER—All of the early camps in the South were selected with special regard for the health of the troops and their convenience for prompt movement by rail and water. The camp at Fernandina was organized on the recommendation of the Major General comanding the army. The camp at Jacksonville was selected on the recommendation of Major Gen. Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps.

"A permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa. Troops were sent there preparatory for embarkation and were kept there to be ready for any emergency, and later to embark for Puerto Rico, and, upon the signing of the protocol, the troops, being no longer required at Tampa, were sent to Huntsville, Ala., a camp selected by officers detailed to ascertain the best camping site, having in view health and comfort of the soldiers.

THE ATTACK ON PUERTO RICO.

"5. When was the Puerto Rico campaign determined upon?

"ANSWER—The Puerto Rico campaign had been long under consideration, and the orders to carry it out were issued June 26, 1898.

GEN. SHAFTER'S DELAY.

"6. Why were the troops held on transports after embarkation at Tampa, and not permitted to sail for several days?

"ANSWER.—Troops were held on transports after embarkation at Tampa on account of the advice received from Commodore Remey that 'Spanish cruiser, second class, and Spanish torpedo boat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicholas Channel, Cuba; destroy convoy.'"

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Alger appended to his reply copies of various official letters and telegrams bearing upon the matters referred to in the questions of the commission. Following are the texts of these documents, the first being the order to Gen. Shafter to sail for Santiago, which was sent in cipher at 2:30 A. M. May 31:

"War Department,
"Washington, May 30, 1898.

"Major Gen. William R. Shafter, Tampa, Fla:

"With the approval of the Secretary of War you are directed to take your command on transports, proceed under convoy of the navy to the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, land your force at such place east or west of that point as your judgment may dictate, under the protection of the navy, and move it onto the high ground and bluffs overlooking the harbor, or into the interior, as shall best enable you to capture or destroy the garrison there, and cover the navy as it sends its men in small boats to remove torpedoes, or, with the aid of the navy, capture or destroy the Spanish fleet now reported to be in Santiago Harbor.

"You will use the utmost energy to accomplish this enterprise, and the Government relies upon your good judgment as to the most judicious use of your command but desires to impress upon you the importance of accomplishing this object with the least possible delay. You can call to your assistance any of the insurgent forces in that vicinity and make use of such of them as you think advisable to assist you, especially as scouts, guides, &c. You are cautioned against putting too much confidence in any persons outside of your troops. You will take every precaution against ambuscades or surprises or positions that may have been mined or are commanded by the Spanish forces. You will cooperate most earnestly with the naval forces in every way, agreeing beforehand upon a code of signals. Communicate your instructions to Admiral Samuson and Commodore Schley.

"On completion of this enterprise, unless you receive other orders you deem it advisable to remain in the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, reembark your troops and proceed to the Harbor of Puerto de Banos, reporting by the most favorable means for further orders and future important service—this with the understanding that your command has not sustained serious loss and that the above harbor is safe for your transports and convoy. When will you sail?

"By command of Major Gen. MILES,
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

FURTHER MESSAGES TO SHAFTER.

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, June 7, 1898.

"General Shafter, Tampa, Fla.:

"Information from Sampson says he has practically reduced fortifications and only waits your arrival to occupy Santiago. Time is the essence of the situation. Early departure of first importance.

"By order of the Secretary of War.
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

"Executive Mansion, Washington, June 7, 1898, 7:50 P. M.

"Gen. Shafter, Tampa, Fla.—That you may know the exact situation the President directs me to send you the following from Sampson:

"'Bombarded forts at Santiago 7:30 to 10 A. M. to-day, June 6. Have silenced forts quickly without injury of any kind, though stationed 2,000 yards. If 10,000 men were here city and fleet could be ours within forty-eight hours. Every consideration demands immediate army movement. If delayed city will be defended more strongly by guns taken from fleet. SAMPSON.'

"He further says that you will sail as indicated in your telegram, but with not less than 10,000 men. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

"War Department, June 7, 1898.

"Major Gen. Shafter, Port Tampa, Fla.—You will sail immediately, as you are needed at destination at once. Answer.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, June 7, 1898, 8:50 P. M.

"Major Gen. Shafter, Port Tampa, Fla.:

"Since telegraphing you an hour since, the President directs you sail at once with what force you have ready.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

GEN. SHAFTER'S REPLY.

"Tampa, Fla., June 7, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"I will sail to-morrow morning. Steam cannot be got up earlier. There are loaded to-night one division of infantry, nine regiments, sixteen companies of dismounted cavalry, four light batteries, two siege batteries artillery, two companies of engineers, and the troops from Mobile. I will try to get on the rest of the cavalry and another division of regular infantry by morning. I will sail then with whatever I have on board. SHAFTER, Major General."

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 7, 1898.

"Major Gen. Shafter, Tampa.—The last thing before sailing telegraph roster of regiments.

"By order Secretary of War.
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

"Tampa, Fla., June 7, 1898.

"Adjt. Gen. Corbin.—I expect to have 834 officers, 16,154 men on transports by daylight, and will sail at that hour. Will wire particulars before starting. SHAFTER."

LEE LIKES JACKSONVILLE.

"Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., June 1, 1898.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington.—Headquarters established at this point; plenty of room here and in vicinity for whole corps. Fine camping ground, plenty of water for all purposes. Great facilities for embarking troops. Eighteen feet of water at city wharves. Only five regiments here, and two of those ordered to be ready to move to Tampa. Please send more regiments as early as possible in order that I may organize corps. Cannot the Virginia regiments come at once? Request that quartermaster and commissary depots be established here immediately. Please order Miller, Corps Quartermaster reports need his services badly.

"LEE, Major General."

MILES ORDERED TO COMMAND.

"Washington, June 26, 1898.

"Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Washington:

"Sir: By direction of the President, an expedition will be organized with the least possible delay, under the immediate command of Major Gen. Brooke, United States Army, consisting of three divisions taken from the troops best equipped in the First and Third Army Corps and two divisions from the Fourth Army Corps, for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The command under Major Gen. Shafter, or such part thereof as can be spared from the work now in hand, will join the foregoing expedition, and you will command the forces thus united in person.

"Transports for this service will be assembled at Tampa with the least possible delay. The naval forces will furnish convoy and co-operate with you in accomplishing the object in view. You will place yourself in close touch with the senior officer of the navy in those waters, with the view to harmonious and forceful action.

"Estimates will be made by you immediately on the several staff departments for the necessary supplies and subsistence; such estimates to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

"For the information of the President, copies of all orders and instructions given by you from time to time will be forwarded on the day of their issue to the Adjutant General of the Army. Also daily reports of the state and condition of your command will be made to the Secretary of War direct.

"It is important that immediate preparations be made for this movement, and when ready report to this department for further instructions. Very respectfully,

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

SHAFTER HELD AT TAMPA.

"Washington, June 8, 1898.

"Major Gen. Shafter, Tampa, Fla.:

"Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick. R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

"Washington, June 8, 1898.

"Major Gen. Miles Port Tampa, Fla.:

"I have sent the following telegram to Major Gen. Shafter: 'Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick.'

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

COMMODORE REMEY'S WARNINGS.

"Washington, June 8, 1898.

"Major Gen. Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

"The reason for countermanding order you will find in the following. The order was given at the request of the Navy Department, by direction of the President:

"'KEY WEST, June 8.—Spanish armored cruiser, second class, and Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicholas Channel, Cuba. Destroy convoy. Detail follow. Remey.'

"'KEY WEST, June 8.—Last cipher just came by Resolute, just arrived; was pursued by two vessels, Nicholas Channel, Cuba, last night. Shall I order Indiana and all available cruisers to coast of Cuba? More detail to follow. Remey.' R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

THE CAMP ALGER WATER FAMINE.

Gen. Graham Testifies Before the War Investigation Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Major Gen. William M. Graham was the only witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He was first in command at Camp Alger, Va., at the beginning of the war, and detailed the conditions which prevailed at that camp.

There was only one railroad running to the camp, and the station was about one and one-half miles distant. No running stream was near by, but there were many fine springs and small brooks formed by the springs. As the troops increased it became necessary to dig wells. There was delay in digging the wells, forty of which were sunk, one for each regiment. The supply was ample for all purposes except bathing. The wells were well capped, and there was no surface pollution of them.

Before the wells were sunk, Gen. Graham said, there undoubtedly was some inconvenience on account of the necessity of going a long distance for water. It was also his impression that there had been some complaints of sickness on account of the water famine which had continued from the 20th of May until the 25th of June, with varying degrees of intensity. Much complaint as there was, however, concerning the water supply, he had been through campaigns before in which the water supply was not equal to that at Camp Alger.

Gen. Graham did not believe that the spring and well water had been responsible for the sickness at Camp Alger, but was inclined to attribute much of the trouble to the fact that the soldiers insisted upon taking the water from the little streams running through the camp. There had been considerable typhoid fever at the camp, but it did not originate there, and the first cases were isolated. During the entire stay at the camp less than 4 per cent. of the command was sick. There were sixty-nine deaths, five being those of officers.

Much of the sickness was, in his opinion, due to delicacies sent to the soldiers from home, and he had issued an order prohibiting the sale of ice cream, pies, &c., in the camp, and all the milk sold there was analyzed. When typhoid fever began to be considered an epidemic he issued strict orders for the detailing of guards for the care of the sick, making any neglect an offense punishable by arrest. Many other precautions were taken to protect the men from contamination, including the removal of the sick to a proper distance from the kitchens.

The commission adjourned for the day before Gen. Graham had concluded his testimony.

Mr. McKinley Demands Evidence.

At a meeting at the Astor House yesterday of the committee organized in July to report on the sufferings of soldiers in field and hospital, Secretary R. B. Roosevelt read a letter from President McKinley, in which he asked for the names of witnesses and the evidence obtained by the committee. The names of many witnesses will be furnished in case assurance can be had that those still in the Government service will be protected from court-martial.

SANTIAGO HEALTH REPORT.

Gen. Wood Reports 1,090 Cases of Sickness and Six Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Wood, commanding at Santiago, dated Oct. 10:

"Oct. 9, fever cases of all kinds, 705; total sickness, 1,005; Oct. 10, fever cases of all kinds, 630; total sickness, 1,090. Deaths: Louis Jones, private, Company E, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, bilious fever, Oct. 8; Benjamin Ware, private, Company M, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, typhoid pneumonia, Oct. 8; T. B. Denworth, civilian, malarial remittent fever, Oct. 9; William Powell, private, Company B, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, malarial remittent fever and acute dysentery, Oct. 9; Hardy L. Burge, private, Company A, Fifth United States Infantry, chronic dysentery, Oct. 10; Joseph Aye, Sergeant, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever, Oct. 9."

Three Deaths in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch from Major Gen. Brooke, dated Ponce, Oct. 11, has been received at the War Department: "Deaths Oct. 9 and 10: Private Albert H. McCoy, C, Third Illinois, malarial fever; Private John W. Walker, A, Fourth Ohio, typhoid; Private Hosea Vincent, F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, typhoid."

Drum Major Summer Dead.

Drum Major John T. B. Summer of the Seventeenth Separate Company died at his home in Flushing Monday night. Mr. Summer, who was in temporary charge of the Seventeenth's armory in Amity Street, opened up the armory Monday night, and shortly afterward was stricken with apoplexy. He was removed to his home in Burling Avenue, where he died.

Private Stoffer, 9th New York, Dead.

CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 11.—Private Stoffer of the Ninth New York died at Sternberg Hospital yesterday of typhoid fever.

Death at Camp Hamilton.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—Private W. D. Curley, Eighth Massachusetts, died at Camp Hamilton to-day of typhoid pneumonia.

The Board of Classification.

A peculiar point in the present tariff act appears in a decision announced by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. Clinical thermometers, which were imported for Roosevelt Hospital, were assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 100 of the act, which relates to glass vessels of any kind which have been cut, engraved, etched, printed, ground, or ornamented. Free entry was claimed under paragraph 638, which relates to philosophical or scientific instruments imported for institutions established solely for "religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts." The board decides that Roosevelt Hospital must pay the duty.

New Steamer Line for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—San Francisco is to have another direct steamer communication with South American markets on both the west and east coast. The Chargeurs Reunis, one of the largest of the French steamship companies, is to establish a line of steamers between this port, Mazatlan, Acapulco, Guayaquil, Callao, Peru, Valparaiso, Chile, Montevideo, Uruguay, Santos, Brazil, Liverpool, Havre, and possibly a Belgian port. The steamer will arrive next March, and thereafter a monthly service is to be maintained between San Francisco with Liverpool. Stoppages are to be made at the above mentioned ports. For service in the Pacific the company has now under construction three steamers, which will have a length of 372 feet and a carrying capacity of 6,000 tons each.

Pacific Coast Company's Election.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 11.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Coast Company will be held in New York Wednesday for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. People who are familiar with the past history of the relations between the Pacific Coast Company and the Northern Pacific predict that tomorrow's election will result in the choice of a Board of Directors in which the Northern Pacific will be either directly represented or in which its friends will predominate.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

SPANIARDS AS OUR GUESTS

That Will Be the Status of Those in Puerto Rico on Oct. 18 and in Cuba on Dec. 1.

TO BE QUARTERED IN BARRACKS

American Military Commanders Will Assume Control of Ports, Customs Receipts, and Municipal Affairs on the Dates Set.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—It is stated that, in accordance with the instructions sent to the United States Military Commission in Cuba fixing Dec. 1 as the date when Spanish control over the island must cease, the Commissioners have notified the Spaniards that all ports and customs receipts and the management of municipal affairs will pass into the hands of the American military commander in the island on that date.

This order is not intended to work hardship to the Spanish troops or Government, but it was thought best to fix a definite time to end Spanish rule and to begin operations under the United States. It is probable that United States troops will go to Cuba before that time. By Dec. 1 it is expected to have troops so stationed that there will be no need of Spanish troops to preserve order.

The proclamations that have been issued by the President establishing custom rates and defining the manner in which Cuban territory shall be governed will prevail until it becomes apparent that new regulations are needed.

On Oct. 18 Major Gen. Brooke will assume absolute command of the island of Puerto Rico. It is possible that all the Spanish troops will not have left Puerto Rico at that time. If so, they will be quartered in barracks until they can be taken away. In the language of Secretary Alger, the United States will be the host and the Spaniards the guests after Oct. 18. The United States will not ship the remaining troops to Spain at its own expense. That was no part of the protocol.

The custom houses, the money received for customs, and the government of the island will pass completely from Spanish control on the date set. The present custom regulations, under permission of the President, will prevail.

SPAIN'S ALLEGED INTENTION.

To Maintain a Strong Force in Cuba Until Peace Treaty Is Signed.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The Spanish Government announces its intention to maintain a strong force of troops in Cuba until the treaty of peace with the United States is definitely signed.

Immediately after peace is signed the Cortes will be convened and measures dealing with the reorganization of all the State departments will be submitted to Parliament.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—When the attention of the officials of the War Department was called to-day to the statement made in Madrid that a strong force of Spanish troops would be kept in Cuba until the treaty of peace had been signed, it was simply stated that there had been and would be no change in the orders of the United States troops, and that the instructions given to the American Military Commission in Havana to take possession of the island on Dec. 1, irrespective of the presence or absence of the Spanish officials, would be rigorously adhered to.

The Spanish troops may stay in Cuba for a time after that date if evacuation is not complete, but they will be no longer the masters of the island, and United States officials will administer all of its affairs.

MANZANILLO IN OUR HANDS.

Civil Government of the Town Turned Over by the Spanish Officials Under Protest.

MANZANILLO, DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO, Oct. 10.—The Spaniards leave here at daybreak to-morrow on board the steamer Puerto Rico, bound for Cienfuegos. The vessel is packed with humanity and loaded with provisions, baggage, &c.

Col. Ray, the American commander, paid a final visit to the Spanish commander, Col. Parron, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and wished the Spaniard "bon voyage."

The American troops then marched to the public square, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and proceeded to the Custom House, where a similar ceremony was performed. Our soldiers then repaired to the Post Office and hoisted the American ensign there.

Acting upon instructions received here from Havana, the civil government of Manzanillo was turned over to the Americans by the Spanish officials under protest.

In the majority of instances the present incumbents will hold office, pending the arrival of Gen. Wood.

One regiment of American troops is considered enough to occupy the place. On the arrival here of the Fourth Immunes, Col. Ray will return to Guantanamo. The health of the city and troops is good.

Dr. Donaldson, the Customs Collector, finds it impossible to prevent smuggling without the help of a revenue cutter. A vessel of that description is also wanted here for other reasons.

Col. Ray has paid a visit to Gen. Rios, the Cuban commander, whose camp is situated about three miles from this city. The Cubans seemed astonished that the civil government was not turned over to them.

It is expected that the City of Holquin, in this province, will be evacuated in the near future.

CUBA'S RAILWAY FACILITIES POOR.

Officers Urge Prompt Connection by Rail of Both Ends of the Island.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Col. Hecker and his associates on the commission sent here to locate camp sites and in other ways to prepare for the coming of American troops, find that the railroad facilities for the transportation of troops are most meagre. They have recommended that work be begun immediately on an extension of the road to the eastern end of the island. They regard such a step as being of the greatest importance for the mobilization of the army of occupation in case of emergency.

A special commission of these engineers will visit several ports of the island, going as far as Santiago. All of the Commissioners agree and insist upon one point, which was cabled to President McKinley yesterday, namely, the imperative necessity of connecting the eastern and western ends of the island by rail without any delay, as a military precaution.

CHARGES ON VESSELS IN CUBA.

Order Issued by the War Department Makes Several Modifications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Alger to-day issued an order on the recommendation of Acting Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury, modifying in several particulars the charges imposed as a war measure on vessels entering Cuban ports in possession of the United States.

The distinction in tonnage dues between the entries of vessels in Cuba from Cuban ports in possession of the United States and those still under Spanish control is abrogated. The tax of 20 cents a ton on entry from a port not in Cuba will be levied not more than ten times during a year, and the coasting trade tax of 2 cents a ton is not to be levied more than twenty times a year. A vessel which has paid the tax of 20 cents a ton on entering from a port not in Cuba is not liable on the same voyage to further tonnage taxes on entering other Cuban ports.

Express steamships carrying mails for a steamship line, having a contract under a Government for a regular service shall be exempt from tonnage taxes upon being furnished by the Secretary of War with a certificate that it is so employed. This exemption is, in part, a military measure to secure the prompt dispatch of mails, and rapid and regular communication between the United States and our garrisons, especially on the south coast of Cuba.

No Duty on Supplies at These Ports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch from Major Gen. Wade, dated Havana, Oct. 10: "The United States can land free of duty supplies for destitute at ports of Bahia Honda, Caibairen, and Matanzas."

AUTUMN MILLINERY NOW ON EXHIBITION.

E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway.

OPERATIONS AT SANTIAGO.

Plans for Establishing a Civil Government—Relief of Cubans—Testimonial to Gen. Lawton.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 10.—Lieut. Col. Wiley, Lieutenant Governor of the Department of Santiago, accompanied by Gen. Castillo, the Cuban leader recently appointed to advise Gen. Wood on Cuban affairs, left here this evening by the steamer Los Angeles for Guantanamo, Baracoa, and other points in the department. Lieut. Col. Wiley's mission is to look into the internal affairs of the department, establish courts, and set in motion the machinery necessary to run the civil government. The courts will be under the supervision of Gen. Wood, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

The Los Angeles also takes 300,000 rations to distribute among the destitute people on the eastern and northern coast of Santiago. Couriers will be sent inland to inform reliable Cubans of the arrival of the

THE STANDARD OIL INQUIRY

John D. Rockefeller Testifies Before Ohio Investigators.

OFFERS TO SHOW THE BOOKS

Declares Honest Effort Was Made to Obey the Court and Dissolve the Trust.

John D. Rockefeller spent several hours yesterday in an easy chair in one of the parlors of the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, answering questions relative to the methods of the Standard Oil Trust or patiently holding his peace while attorneys disputed over the admissibility of certain of those questions. He was a witness before Col. Allen T. Brinsmade of Cleveland, a Special Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of Ohio to take testimony in the case of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, against which proceedings are pending for alleged contempt of the Supreme Court in neglecting to obey its order to withdraw from the Oil Trust. The State of Ohio was represented yesterday by Attorney General F. S. Monnett and E. B. Kinkhead of Ohio and W. L. Flagg of this city. Mr. Rockefeller and the defendant company were represented by Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland and W. T. Elliott of this city.

Early in March, 1892, the State of Ohio, through the Attorney General, began an action against the Standard Oil Company, on the ground that it had abused its corporate franchise by becoming party to what was known as the "Standard Trust Agreement," an agreement that was against public policy. The Supreme Court, in March of that year, ordered the defendant company to withdraw from the trust. In pursuance of an alleged intention to obey this order, the Trustees of the trust met and took steps, not only to withdraw the Ohio company, but to dissolve the trust itself. This has proved to be a long and tedious process, and the opponents of the trust say it not only has not been accomplished in the six years intervening, but that there is no intention of bringing it to a conclusion. The Attorney General maintains that this pretended obedience to the court's orders is a fraud. It was in November, 1897, that the Attorney General filed information with the Supreme Court, charging the company with contempt in violation of its orders. The company answered with a general denial.

Mr. Rockefeller said several times, in the course of his examination yesterday, that he was ready and willing to answer all proper questions. At times he was very deliberate in his manner, and at others he replied the moment a question was finished. At no time did he show and discomposure and he was always courteous and pleasant. Near the conclusion of the day's hearing, when Mr. Flagg, who conducted the examination, said, "Never mind, Mr. Rockefeller; I am almost through bothering you," he replied, "Now, I almost regret that; this is very pleasant." And he arose, reached across a table, and shook the lawyer's hand.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he is Chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. He said the books of the company, he understood, are kept at 26 Broadway, this city. He said the officers of the Standard Oil Company of March 2, 1892, were John D. Rockefeller of New York and Frank Rockefeller, F. B. Squire, and Charles W. Harkness of Cleveland. Mr. Rockefeller also testified that the gentlemen named and the Trustees of the company were the stockholders of the company. Mr. Rockefeller said he could not tell from recollection whether there was a meeting of the Directors or of the stockholders of the company at which they considered the judgment taken against the company on March 2, 1892, at about that time. If any such meeting or meetings had taken place he supposed records of them were kept. The Standard Oil Company kept books, and he was willing to produce the books containing records of the meetings of stockholders.

Mr. Flagg asked, "Were you a Trustee of the Standard Oil Company at the time of the entry of the judgment?"

"I was."

"Who held 34,993 shares of stock of the Ohio company at the time the judgment was entered?"

"The Trustees of the Standard Oil Trust."

"You personally were the stockholder of the Standard Oil Company who transferred your stock for assignment to this trust?"

"I was."

"You had an original stock certificate of the Standard Oil Company?"

"I had."

"What was done about your certificate?"

"I don't think I can tell at this moment. The detail of the proceeding was attended to by secretaries and attorneys."

"Anyhow, your original stock got into the hands of the Trustees?"

"It did."

An attempt was made to ascertain if separate certificates were issued by the trust in exchange for stock, or whether one certificate was issued for all. Mr. Rockefeller finally intimated that the certificates had probably been merged into one.

After a short recess the examination was resumed, and Mr. Rockefeller, still questioned by Mr. Flagg, said that there had been a division of a surplus of a little more than $3,000,000 after the entry of the judgment against the Standard Oil Company in Ohio.

"Was there a meeting in regard to that surplus?"

"I presume there was."

"Was there any proposition at that meeting that the stock in the hands of the Trustees be sold?"

"I don't know that there was."

"Was there any request or demand of the defendant company offered at their meeting?"

"I do not know that there was."

Mr. Kline here said that an agreement had been entered into and ten years fixed by each member of the company in which the trust could be dissolved. Mr. Monett said: "We are here to determine whether the trust had any right as a trust. Suppose they had an agreement of any kind and the courts of Ohio had declared the trust illegal?"

Mr. Rockefeller declared in answer to a question that he had voted at the meeting in question for a plan which he understood from his attorney would disentangle the defendant company from the trust and be in compliance with the order of the Ohio courts.

"It was a good plan to enable the defendant to obey the order of the court?"

"It was the only plan I could think of."

"Did you do anything except follow the advice of counsel?"

"The plan was approved by a vote of 85,000 certificates of the trust."

"Did you consider that in order to disentangle this particular company from the trust it was necessary to dissolve the whole trust? There was no necessity for dissolving a great corporation extending all over the world in order to get this Ohio company out of it."

"We thought we were doing the only thing we could do; we thought this step was necessary. We didn't have an idea of anything else."

"Mr. Rockefeller, in your answers to written interrogatories you have stated that you and your co-trustees have always owned a majority of the stock of the constituent companies?"

"I affirm whatever I said before."

"You have said that the certificates of trust at the time of this judgment and of the resolution were widely distributed. Can you state of your own knowledge whether or not they were largely held by persons of limited means?"

"I cannot."

"Was it not comparatively easy for you and your co-trustees to change your ownership of certificates of this trust into the ownership of the stock of this defendant and other companies?"

"I can't speak for other people. I had a great deal rather not have done it. Nothing but the action of the court could have made me do it."

"But it was financially an easy proposition?"

"I cannot say that; it was a very trying proposition."

"Why?"

"It made a good deal of trouble and bother for me. It was a good deal of annoyance to make the change."

"Not for any ordinary man, I suppose?"

"I am the ordinary man, every time."

"What was the annoying process?"

"The deal of labor and bother that came upon my office."

"Anxiety of mind?"

"I will not say anxiety of mind."

"Personal bother to you?"

"Yes. Whatever is work to the office is a bother to me."

"Are the trust certificates at present quoted at a price and have they a market value, and are they received as security for loans, and were they at the time of this resolution?"

"Yes."

"If the owner of trust certificates of value less than $50,000 should turn them into shares of the constituent companies, would he not receive fractions of shares?"

"I do not know how I could answer that without making a computation."

"Now, Mr. Rockefeller, do the corporate stocks of the constituent companies at present, to your knowledge, have any market price?"

"I do not recall any transaction in them."

"This resolution, adopted as a means of disentangling this defendant company, looks to the exchange by holders of certificates which you say have a market price into corporate stocks which do not have a market price?"

"Corporate stock is what I have got. It is all I have. We are all in the same boat. Nobody else was asked to take any position that I did not myself take and my associates who went into the arrangement in compliance with the orders of the court. It is not a case of having others worse off."

"This defendant company has made no distribution of earnings since March, 1892. Has it made none?"

"Yes, I suppose it has. I do not doubt it has made money."

"There is a difference in the action of the defendant company in its treatment as to its undistributed stock from the action of the other constituent companies as to their undistributed stock?"

"It is true that all of the stock of the defendant company was returned. The stock of the other companies has not all been returned—only the proportion according to the certificates. In other words, the outstanding certificates when returned will receive the equivalent of stocks in other companies."

"The stock of this defendant company has actually passed out of the hands of the Trustees?"

"Into the hands of the defendant company."

The examination of Mr. Rockefeller will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN A CONTRACT MAY BE RESCINDED.—Julius Heilbron and another sold to Abraham S. Herzog, on Aug. 6, 1896, a quantity of diamonds, taking three notes for the purchase price, running respectively for six, twelve, and eighteen months. Herzog had prior to the purchase made a statement to a commercial agency saying among other things that he was the owner of real estate valued at $12,000. About Sept. 1 Heilbron, having learned that Herzog had no real estate, called on him, and Herzog told him at once that he never had owned the real estate, but that he was just as good without the property as with it. Heilbron went away satisfied. Before the first of the notes was due, Heilbron sued Herzog for the purchase price. The defendant answered that the goods were sold on credit, which had not expired, and on the trial proved that this was the case. The plaintiff said he relied upon the statement referred to, in giving the defendant credit for the diamonds. It was not disputed that defendant at the time of making this statement had no real estate, but that it belonged to his wife. The defendant testified that the statement was made by his son, and that he sent it supposing it was correct; that when Heilbron called he went to the safe and took out the package of diamonds, which had not yet been opened, and offered to give them back, but that Heilbron refused them, saying it was all right. This was denied by Heilbron, but he admitted telling Herzog he was satisfied with his explanation. The trial Judge charged the jury that if the conversation took place between Heilbron and Herzog, as testified to by Herzog, and Heilbron at that time expressed himself as satisfied, and did not claim to rescind any part of the contract, as matter of law it was a waiver of his right to do so, and the plaintiff could not recover. Judgment on verdict given for the defendant has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice O' Brien dissented, holding that this instruction to the jury was erroneous. Justice Rumsey, giving the prevailing opinion, holds that though after a sale made for credit, the seller may, if he discovers that a fraud has been practiced upon him to procure the credit, rescind that part of the contract and proceed at once to sue for the purchase price of his goods as though the sale was made for cash, yet if the seller was induced to give the credit by a mere mistake of the facts, and desired to rescind the contract because he had entered into it under a mistake, he must rescind the whole contract. He is entitled to rescind a portion of it when the purchaser had been guilty of a fraud, and not otherwise. If Heilbron defrauded would disaffirm the contract he must do so at the earliest practicable moment after the discovery of the cheat.

QUESTION OF PAYMENT.—When the premises at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, which were used by the city as a Court House, were sold on foreclosure, in a suit by Amelia E. Louis, as administratrix, against Moritz Bauer, there was a controversy between the judgment creditors of Bauer and Edward H. Hobbs and Benjamin B. Odell, the receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, in reference to the distribution of the surplus moneys. Mr. Bauer, in 1887, had given the bank a deed of the property as collateral security for $5,000. For nearly five years prior to May, 1896, the city, by Bauer's authority, had paid the rents of the property to the bank. They were deposited with one or other of three accounts which he had with it, and were used to meet current charges. When the bank suspended Bauer owed it over $53,000, the only security for which was the deed of the court house property and certain electric light bonds, worth about $28,000. The main question in controversy was whether the $5,000 mentioned in the deed had actually been paid. The judgment creditors claimed, and the referee found, that payment was effected in law by the bank's receipt and proper application of the rents subsequently assigned to it. The bank's receivers appealed, claiming that the rents were applied for other purposes, under an agreement which the parties had made. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has unanimously reversed the order of the Special Term, which affirmed the report of the referee, and ordered a rehearing before another referee. The Court holds that the money coming from the rents remained Bauer's throughout, and he was at liberty to pay with it any debt of his which he might select. The judgment creditors' liens were upon the equity of redemption, and were subordinate to that of the bank for the original $5,000, and remained so until the latter should be extinguished by payment. Justice Barrett comes to the conclusion that whether or not Bauer expressly and specifically agreed at the outset what should be done with the rents, they were applied as they were with his full knowledge and consent, and that the arrangement thus entered into was binding upon both him and the respondents. The Court further holds that the bank was entitled in any event to the prior payment of $4,618, advanced to Bauer in March, 1892, to stop a foreclosure action which plaintiff had then begun, the rule being that one who redeems a security is entitled to be subrogated thereto, whether or not a special agreement to this effect is made. (93 N. Y. 225.)

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—Charles W. Dunn and others, who had instituted supplementary proceedings and examined Charles A. Berry upon a judgment they had secured against him, moved before Justice Bischoff in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, to punish him for disobeying the order by paying out moneys. It appeared that the amounts received by Berry while the order was in force were derived from his personal earnings within sixty days, and that these earnings were necessary for the use of a family supported by his labor. Justice Bischoff held that therefore these moneys were not to be reached by supplementary proceedings, if retained by him for the purpose stated, nor would payments therefrom to support his family subject him to any penalty. But it was shown that Berry paid an antecedent debt of $50. That payment, Justice Bischoff held, did not fall within the protection of the statute, and he imposed a fine of $50 upon the judgment debtor.

Commercial Travelers' Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America opened in this city to-day. At the morning session the following officers were elected: President—George E. Green of Binghamton; members of the Board of Managers—D. F. Swigert of Carbondale, Penn.; William Hoge of Brooklyn, Stephen T. Corliss of Albany, and William Mason of Binghamton; Trustees of the Reserve Funds—H. L. Judell of San Francisco, T. C. Doane of Evansville, Ind., and Ray Tompkins of Elmira; Examining Finance Committee—T. V. Powderly of Scranton, J. P. E. Clark of Binghamton, and W. O. Rally of Albany.

The Mauton Will Upheld.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 11.—A jury in the Suffolk County Court this afternoon upheld the will of Michael Mauton, a Sayville miser, who left the bulk of his estate of about $20,000 to his brother John. The decision of the jury upholds Surrogate Nathan D. Petty of Suffolk County, whose ruling admitting the will to probate was a short time ago reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The will was contested by nieces and nephews of the testator, who alleged that the brother, John, had used undue influence in the matter.

INDIANS INVITE A COUNCIL

Willing to Confer with Anybody Except Soldiers or Government Marshals.

BACON SENDS FOR MORE MEN

All Third Infantry Soldiers at Fort Snelling Ordered to Walker—Two Other Regiments Held in Readiness.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 11.—Runners from the camp of the hostile Pillagers reached the Leech Lake Agency last night and announced the willingness of those whom they represented to hold a council on Sugar Point. This afternoon a delegation, organized by Gen. Bacon and headed by the Rev. Father Aloysius, left for the place specified with the purpose of arranging a solution of the difficulty with the Indians, if possible.

It is now learned that the dispatch of messengers from the agency, who were to bear Gen. Bacon's ultimatum to the hostile tribesmen, was delayed, pending news of the result of Father Aloysius's efforts to restore peace. It is said that the Indians with whom Gen. Bacon and Inspector Tinker were in conference at the agency yesterday are displeased with that portion of the terms offered for their fellows' surrender, which threatens chastisement unless they submit. Inspector Tinker has withdrawn his written statement as savoring too much of a threat of war, but it is known here that no modification of the terms will be made, and that unless the Pillagers accept them, vigorous measures will be taken by the military forces.

Gen. Bacon telegraphed to-day to Assistant Adjt. Gen. Sturgis at Minneapolis, directing him to send all the remaining ablebodied men of the Third Infantry to Walker. There are only about twenty-five men available at Fort Snelling. They are expected to reach here to-morrow. Twelve men of the detachment now with Gen. Bacon are sick, one so seriously that he will be sent back to Fort Snelling.

Gen. Bacon has also directed that the Fourth Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and the Seventeenth Infantry, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, hold themselves in readiness for immediate service in this vicinity. At present the Fourth is commanded by Major Stephen M. Baker, and the Seventeenth by Major Lyster M. O'Brien. The united strength of the two commands is about 1,100 men. Gen. Bacon will ask for them in case of necessity, to utilize a large body of men to "round up" the belligerent Indians scattered throughout the Leech Lake territory with as little bloodshed as possible. The two regiments, according to reports received by Gen. Bacon, are in excellent condition for service.

Indian Commissioner Jones has arrived at the agency from Washington. He was welcomed by the chiefs assembled there, who seemed glad he had come. He was informed that runners from the Bear Island camp brought word that the braves would receive any one for a conference except soldiers and Marshals. Messengers came they would fight. The messengers counted thirty bucks in the camp, who claimed that they had lost but one killed and two squaws wounded in the battle. They were all behind one tree and one bullet went through the tree, hitting all three.

Commissioner Jones has spent much time investigating the cause of the Indian trouble, so far as it could be learned, in Walker, and in seeking to find what settlement of the difficulty would be satisfactory to the white people of this vicinity. The plan has been for the Indians to submit to arrest, to suffer a light punishment, and then to return to their homes, after promising to keep the peace. It is not believed that the surrender of the twenty Indians for whom warrants have been issued will remove the cause of the present trouble or restore a friendly feeling among the Indians who sympathize with the Pillagers.

Citizens here generally assert that the redmen have been badly treated by the whites. The battle that resulted so disastrously was the culmination of the Indians' dissatisfaction. It is feared that there will be further trouble unless there is a thorough settlement now.

A Murder Ascribed to Indians.

BERMIDJI, Minn., Oct. 11.—Joseph Gould, formerly an Indian trader and now a farmer, was murdered Saturday night near the Leech Lake dam. It is believed that the crime was the deed of hostile Indians whose ill-will Gould had incurred in his operations. He claimed to be a cousin of Jay Gould.

PRISON FOR PENSION FRAUD.

Actress Mary Allen and Her Sister Convicted at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Mary Allen of Covington, Ky., aged sixty-nine, an actress who for some time was leading lady in Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" company, was to-day sentenced by Judge Taft in the United States court to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned in the Warren County (Ohio) Jail for three months. Her sister, Amanda Grierson, was sentenced to serve a year in the same jail.

Both were convicted of making false affidavits in a pension claim for Mrs. Grierson, upon which she drew a pension as a widow after she had remarried.

SIR KNIGHTS AT PITTSBURG.

A Parade of 25,000 Uniformed Men Witnessed by 1,000,000 Persons.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The parade of Knights Templars in connection with the triennial convention now in session in this city took place this morning. It is estimated that the parade was made up of upward of 25,000 uniformed Knights, and there were at least a million spectators along the route of the parade, which was seven miles long. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin acted as Grand Marshal.

The parade passed off successfully, except that at the time half the marchers had gone by a given point it began to rain in short but sharp showers. However, the downpour did not drive the spectators from the sidewalks. There were no serious accidents.

Sir Knight Edwin Du Laurens, charter member of Columbian Commandery, No. 1, of New York, who has been a Knight Templar for fifty-six years and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Knight in point of service in this country, participated in the parade, and wherever he was recognized he was applauded.

Immediately after the parade the Grand Commandery met in Carnegie Hall for the first business session of the conclave. After adresses of welcome by Chairman Arthur B. Wigley of the Committee of Arrangements; Mayor H. P. Ford of Pittsburg, and State Grand Commander Kuhn, the Grand Encampment was declared open, and Grand Master Warren Lee Rue Thomas delivered the annual address, after which the reports of Grand Treasurer Lines and Grand Recorder Mills were presented. The report of the Grand Recorder showed 1,017 commanderies in existence, with a total membership of 115,899, a gain of 2,736 since the last convention.

Boston National Bank Combination.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Kidder, Peabody & Co., who are back of the movement to combine nine of the National banks in this city into one institution, to-day sent a circular to the stockholders of the Columbian, Revere, and Howard National banks announcing that the offer of Sept. 30, 1898, to purchase stock will be withdrawn Oct. 13, 1898, and that after that date no stock will be purchased from them under that offer. This announcement is taken to mean that the promoters of the new plan already have secured more than the necessary two-thirds vote of the stockholders of these banks in favor of the proposition, and it is understood that similar notices will soon follow in the case of other banks.

Boy Attacks His Mother.

ALLENDALE, N. J., Oct. 11.—Frank Richards, the son of highly respectable parents of this place, who was sent from here to the Reform School about a year ago for belonging to a gang of burglars, escaped from Jamesburg on Saturday. He came here today and went to the home of his parents. He began to abuse his mother and threatened her life. He then struck her over the head with the butt end of a pistol, inflicting an ugly wound. She fainted, and the boy ran out of the house. Nothing has been seen of him since.

The world will extend you a friendly hand, if you are well dressed. The clothes we make have character and style.

Our suits to order at $20, made from Vicuna Thibets for coat and vest, with English striped trouserings, or overcoat of Covert Cloth, Kersey or Melton, silk lined, are exceptional value.

Your protection is a year's guarantee or money back. Samples mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

AN INSURANCE RECEIVERSHIP.

John M. Gardner in Charge of the American Sick Benefit and Accident Association.

The American Sick Benefit and Accident Association of this city, a co-operative insurance concern, has gone into the hands of John M. Gardner as receiver. Mr. Gardner, who is a lawyer, was appointed to take charge of the affairs of the association by Justice Chester of the Supreme Court at Albany on application of the Attorney General. Mr. Gardner has employed an expert accountant to examine the books of the concern, and, pending the result of the examination, is unable to say whether or not it will be necessary to wind up the affairs of the corporation.

The association is said to have had a membership of about 5,000 in June last, when the application for a receivership was made. According to the last yearly report of the concern, its annual income was about $47,000. It is said that the unpaid claims at present do not amount to more than $5,000, and that if the current assessments were paid there would be sufficient funds to pay all the liabilities in full. The hope is expressed that it may be possible to reorganize the association. The cause of the present trouble is said to be the fact that certain premium notes were thrown out of the list of assets of the association by an examiner of the State Insurance Department.

The President of the company is Arthur C. Searles, a druggist, who is identified with other co-operative insurance enterprises.

New Suburban Underwriters' Compact.

At a special meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday E. G. Snow, Jr., Secretary of the Executive Committee, reported that he had obtained sixty-four signatures to the new agreement, as contrasted with sixty-one unconditional signatures to the old compact. A letter from President George B. Sheldon of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn was read, cautioning the meeting against such action as would tend to embarrass the movement for another tariff association in the metropolitan district. A resolution was then adopted whereby the association transferred to a new association about to be formed and to be composed of the sixty-four signers to the new compact its jurisdiction and property, the transfer to take place as soon as the new association shall be organized.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

E. Cozens-Smith, General Manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, and J. J. Courtney, Joint Resident Manager for the United States, left yesterday for Chicago and Atlanta to inspect the Western and Southern departments of the American branch of the company.

At a special meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company yesterday the following officers were elected: President—E. C. Jameson; Vice President—William H. Gibson; Secretary—H. C. Kreiser. J. S. Frelinghuysen was elected Chairman of the Finance Committee and Alexander Masters Chairman of the Executive Committee.

It was stated yesterday that Vice President Perkins and Actuary Weeks of the New York Life Insurance Company will obtain before long, through the efforts of Ambassador White, a hearing with the Prussian Minister of the Interior in regard to the readmission of the company to Prussia. The only American life insurance company which is at present doing business in Prussia is the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York.

The hearing before Alfred Lauterbach, who was appointed referee by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court to take testimony affecting the petition of the stockholders of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, which was adjourned on Monday, will be resumed this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Tarrytown Soldiers Honored.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—This village had a holiday to-day to do honor to its sons who took part in the war with Spain. All the business places and most of the private residences were decorated with flags. Business was almost entirely suspended and the schools took a holiday. A large parade was the feature of the day, in which the boys who went to the front took part. The Grand Army of the Republic veterans, village officials, Fire Department, and school children also paraded. This evening there was a dinner in Music Hall.

Dining on the Tilefish.

At the invitation of R. B. Roosevelt, President of the New York Society for the Protection of Game, the members of the society met at the Union Club on Monday evening, and previous to the transaction of business sat down to a dinner, at which was served for the first time in this city a specimen of the tilefish. The members pronounced it a valuable addition to the list of food fishes.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps will proceed to the places hereinafter designated and join their commands: Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn.; Capt. John J. Ryan, to Jacksonville.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Harold P. Howard, Third Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Post Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland is extended fifteen days.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William L. Murphy, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disabilityy, granted Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, Nineteenth Infantry, is extended two months.

Second Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Philadelphia and report to Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty in connection with the muster-out of volunteers from the State of Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of the Third Virginia Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Marshall will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to proceed to Havana and such other places as may be necessary, to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War, communicated to the board by letter, vice Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers, hereby relieved.

Major Augustus A. De Loffre, Surgeon, will report by telegraph to Col. Luther R. Hare, chief mustering officer at Austin, Tex., for duty in connection with the physical examination of the volunteer regiments to be mustered out of service in the State of Texas.

Capt. Samuel W. Miller, Fifth Infantry, will report by telegraph to Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, chief mustering officer, for duty in connection with the muster out of volunteers from the State of Pennsylvania.

Major Eugene T. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to St. Louis and relieve Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, Subsistence Department, of the duties of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the purchasing depot at that place. Lieut. Col. Alexander, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence of the army for assignment to duty as an assistant in his office.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClernand, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to temporary duty in New York City.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major William B. Banister, Brigadier Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William E. Welsh, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major Charles R. Miller, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major John W. Barker, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, now on sick leave of absence, when able to travel will proceed to St. Paul and report to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for duty with the Third Infantry.

Major James H. Hyssell, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed from Knoxville, Tenn., to Washington, on official business pertaining to the Medical Department and report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Elon F. Wilcox, Sixth Cavalry.

Major George R. Fowler, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed from Jacksonville to Washington, on official business pertaining to the Medical Department.

Orders of Sept. 23, in the case of First Lieut. George G. Gatley, Fifth Artillery, are revoked, and Second Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, Fifth Artillery, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, and will proceed to New Haven, Conn., and establish a recruiting station in that city.

First Lieut. Alexander Dow, First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

First Lieut. Allan A. Robbins, First United States Volunteer Engineers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieut. Robert C. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended nineteen days on account of sickness.

Leave of absence to Nov. 3 is granted Capt. Henry D. McCutcheon, Adjutant Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Alfred B. Percy, Second Virginia Volunteer Infantry, is extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Chaplain George D. Sanders, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Walter V. H. Black, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Michael Cronin, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. George H. Wilchter, Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

First Lieut. William Brook, Fourth United States Infantry, is relieved, at his own request, from further duty on the staff of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, and will report to his regimental commander for duty.

Capt. Hiram E. Mitchell, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now on leave of absence, is relieved from further duty with the First Army Corps, at Knoxville, Tenn., and will proceed at once to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Mississippi, to relieve Capt. Carroll Greene, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, of those duties, and will proceed on that steamer to such points as may be designated by Col. Kimball.

Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Special Inspector, Quartermaster's Department, is appointed Special Inspector under Paragraph 378 of the regulations, for the purpose of inspecting and disposing of a quantity of coal belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, now stored in lighters at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Penney, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is appointed a Special Inspector, to inspect such unserviceable public animals as may be presented to him at Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Major Louis W. Crampton, Surgeon, now on duty at Fort McHenry, Md., will report to Major William P. Vose, Sixth Artillery, chief mustering officer, for duty pertaining to the muster out of the Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kenerson will proceed from Fort Myer, Virginia, to Fort McHenry, Maryland, for the purpose of appearing as a witness before the court-martial in the case of Private Van Lill, hospital corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James B. Hallwood will proceed from New York City to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Manila and report to Major Gen. Thomas Anderson, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect as soon as practicable after the arrival of his company at its new station, is granted Capt. George K. McGunnegle, Fifteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieut. John F. Madden, Fifth Infantry, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army, for temporary duty on the steamer Victor as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at the purchasing depot at Huntsville, Ala., with the rank of Colonel.

First Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Ninth United States Cavalry, now at Fort McPherson, Ga., will repair to Washington for medical treatment, for such time as may be necessary.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk C. B. Loebenthall is appointed to assist to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen, retired, is detached from the navy yard, League Island, and ordered home.

Naval Cadet W. D. Leahy is detached from the Oregon and ordered immediately to the Texas.

Naval Cadet G. W. Faller is detached from the Texas and ordered immediately to the Oregon.

Pay Inspector L. A. Frailey is ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Chaplain J. P. Chidwick is detached from the Cincinnati and ordered home and to wait orders.

Lieut. J. J. Hunker is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Oct. 20.

Lieut. E. B. Underwood is detached from command of the Fern and ordered to the Terror.

Lieut. R. T. Mulligan's order detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the Columbia is revoked; he is ordered to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. J. F. Parker's order detaching him from the Columbia and ordering him to the New York is revoked.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll is ordered to the New York.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp is detached from the Navy Department and ordered to the navy yard, Washington.

Pay Inspector C. W. Slamm's order of Oct. 6, to take up accounts of the Puritan and Terror, is revoked.

Chief Engineer J. P. Mickley is ordered to the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, as inspector of machinery of torpedo boat destroyers Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Ensign E. R. Cassidy is detached from the Hannibal and ordered immediately to the Sterling.

Ensign R. J. Baird is detached from the Sterling and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Halsey is detached from the Adams and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall is ordered to the Arethusa.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. B. Perkins is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. J. M. Mitcheson is detached from the St. Louis and ordered home.

Lieut. H. Bryant is detached from the Hannibal and ordered home.

Ensign J. H. A. Day is detached from the Hannibal and ordered immediately to the Detroit.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Badlam is detached from the Hannibal and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer H. C. Cooper is detached from the Hannibal and ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk.

Ensign J. Byrne, Ensign W. F. Glover, Ensign A. B. McManus, and Assistant Paymaster T. B. Connery, Jr., are detached from the Fern and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Bell's order of Oct. 7 to the Arethusa is revoked.

Naval Cadet R. R. Wallace's order of Oct. 13 to duty on board the Marblehead is modified to duty on board the St. Louis till sailing in with the Marblehead.

Lieut. C. E. Littlefield's order of Sept. 29 to the Lebanon as Executive Officer is modified; he is ordered to duty instead of as Executive Officer.

Ensign C. C. Billings's order detaching him from the Justin and ordering him home is revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Talbot arrived at Annapolis Oct. 10.

Resolute arrived at Havana Oct. 10.

Boston arrived at Amoy Oct. 10.

Cassius sailed from Norfolk for Hampton Roads Oct. 10.

Justin sailed from Norfolk for Montevideo Oct. 11.

Sterling sailed from Tompkinsville for Lambert's Point Oct. 11.

Cincinnati arrived at Caimanera Oct. 11.

CHAMPION WOMEN GOLFERS

Over Fifty Contestants Play Over the Ardsley Club Links.

NEW RECORD BY MISS HOYT

The Champion Plays a Spendid Game and Easily Heads the List—Sixteen in Qualifying Class.

Under most brilliant auspices for a golfing week of unusual excellence was the women's championship tournament of the United States opened yesterday on the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry. The number of competitors far exceeded all previous events of a similar character, and the golf shown by the players was of a much higher standard than the majority of visitors, including many golf experts, had expected to see. Fifty-four women finished the qualifying medal play round of eighteen holes, and from this number the 16, who turned in the lowest scores will continue the contest to-day. This is an increase from the original number of eight. The large number of competitors, however, made the fact very prominent that eight was too small a number to pick for the real championship rounds, and the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association held an early meeting and authorized the change. Were it not done, some of the ablest golfers and who will probably reach the semi-final round, would be irrevocably out of the present match. This change will add one more day to the event, bringing the final round on Saturday instead of Friday.

Besides this great increase in the number of competitors, which is thirty more than ever finished the first round of the annual women's tournament before, the other notable event of the day was the game played by the present champion, Miss Beatrix Hoyt. She played almost faultlessly. Of course, it was easy to see where a stroke might have been saved now and then, but her record speaks for itself. She did the eighteen holes in 92 strokes, breaking all previous women's records for the course.

The circuit is about 5,100 yards, but many of the holes are decidedly tricky, and bad plays are severely punished. For seventeen holes Miss Hoyt maintained an average of five, but seven strokes for the home hole made the 92 for the entire length. Her driving was good, and although she only gets a three-quarter swing, she follows through well, and some of her drives carried 160 yards. She uses her brassie with confidence, and approaches the green with admirable precision

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-Town .....1,360 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $10.00
Six Months $5.00
Three Months $2.50
One Month $1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $8.00
Six Months $4.00
Three Months $2.00
One Month 75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year $2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year $1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month $2.00

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS.

A good many friends of THE TIMES say that the paper ought not to be sold for one cent when it is worth three, and they deprecate the reduction in price.

Such opinions afford the most convincing proof of the wisdom of the step THE TIMES has taken. We accept the testimony of the readers of the paper as to its excellence and value. They are competent judges on that point, and have before them every day the facts on which their judgment is based. When they who know THE TIMES so well praise it so warmly, we feel sure that a multitude of others who have not known it in the past will become its readers in the future at the reduced price.

When our friends say that the paper ought not to be sold at one cent, however, they necessarily speak with less knowledge of the facts. It is for them to say whether THE TIMES is a good paper; it is our province to say whether it shall be a cheap paper. When they say the paper is worth three cents and ought to be sold at that price, they pay it a high compliment. When we reduce the price to one cent, we act with a full and adequate knowledge of the business facts. They are the best judges of its quality, we of its price.

The impression that a newspaper of high quality cannot be sold profitably at one cent is so strong that some readers of THE TIMES express misgivings lest the quality of the paper may be impaired or a lower tone be the result of a cheaper price. This is an imputation on the sanity of the management of THE TIMES. Surely we are not going to estrange the readers we now have in seeking to get new readers. That would be an act of business folly. Our readers will discover that the declaration we made in announcing the change in price that there would be no change in the tone, quality, or policy of the paper was entitled to full faith and credit.

It may not be out of place to add that the results of the change in increasing the circulation and sale of the paper already abundantly justify the reduction in price.

THE U. S. SENATE AND THE PEOPLE.

The interests of the State of New York in the Senate of the United States would be much safer if the people of the State of New York were allowed to elect their Senators, and the interests of the Nation involved in the representation of this State in the Senate would also be correspondingly safer.

Look for a moment at the curious and absurd situation that exists this Fall. The seat of Senator MURPHY will be vacant on the 3d of March and must be filled by a majority vote of the Legislature to be elected next month. This Legislature will consist of 50 Senators and 150 members of Assembly, each chosen in a separate district. A Governor and State officers are also to be chosen. In these elections party lines as developed largely on State issues will be closely drawn. Each party will use its utmost efforts to secure a majority in the Legislature as requisite to the carrying out of its aims in the State administration, and the questions thus presented to the voters in each Legislative district are of serious importance, quite enough so to determine their action. But candidates whom the voter might gladly support on State issues may act in the choice of a Senator quite contrary to what the voter's judgment would require.

Take a concrete example. A voter who is firmly convinced that it would be a grave injury to the best interests of the State to give Senator PLATT and his machine a majority in the Legislature may very well believe that it is dangerous and discreditable for this State to be represented in the Senate by Mr. MURPHY. He can recall Mr. MURPHY'S share in distorting the Wilson tariff by the injection of the most outrageous protective jobs to such an extent that President CLEVELAND would not sign the bill, and such a record may well be considered as both unpatriotic and un-Democratic. If the voter be a sound-money Democrat—as the great body of Democrats in this State are—he can reflect that so late as last Spring Senator MURPHY voted for the Teller resolutions declaring all bonds and notes of the United States payable in silver dollars then worth about 50 cents to the dollar, and he may very properly weigh the harm to which his party and the vast business interests of the whole country are exposed by the continuation of such a Senator as a representative of New York. Yet this voter cannot cast his ballot to save the Legislature from the control of the Platt machine without practically casting it for the re-election of Senator MURPHY. It is a most unreasonable and cruel dilemma and one that the laws should not perpetuate.

The voter may argue with himself that as between these two evils, that arising from the return of Mr. MURPHY is the less. He may conclude that the strength of the repudiation and inflation movement in favor of free silver is apparently so much reduced that the chances of any positively mischievous legislation in that direction are so remote, and that, even if the issue should arise, it may be so far practicable to control Mr. MURPHY through the influence of the stronger leaders of his party that the risk involved in his re-election may more safely be taken than the risk involved in a Platt Legislature. And he may offset the obvious disadvantage of having Mr. MURPHY in the Senate by the obvious advantage of a Legislature and a Governor that will deal justly and severely with the abuses of the Black administration in this State. Such a decision deliberately and candidly reached could clearly be justifiable. It is a matter for the enlightened judgment and conscience of each voter.

It is plain that no such difficult and delicate problem would be presented to torment the honest voter if he had the legal right to vote directly for a Senator. Then, instead of weighing painfully the relative evils involved in his vote, whichever way he may cast it, he could vote as he felt to be right on the Legislature and on the Senator. It is needless now to go into the reasons why the present method was adopted, or to show why they are no longer of any force. The method has broken down. It is an antiquated nuisance, and it ought to be changed.

IT WOULD BE UNWISE.

Mr. CROKER has not much feeling against Judge DALY for not appointing MICHAEL T. DALY Clerk of his court. That is not the reason he does not want to nominate Judge DALY. His real reason is that Judge DALY has never been an organization Democrat. Judge DALY has never cared a rap whether Tammany won or lost. He has been on the bench for twenty-eight years, and in that time has never aided the organization. He never had a Tammany Democratic nomination, and does not consider himself a Tammany man now. He probably never will.—The Herald.

Why does Mr. CROKER presume to say who shall and who shall not be nominated to be a Judge of the Supreme Court? In theory the judiciary candidate is chosen by the Judiciary Convention. Might it not be a good thing for the State ticket of Mr. CROKER'S party to let fact accord with theory this year?

Judge DALY has been on the bench twenty-eight years. His long experience has incalculably increased his value to the community as a Judge of the causes which its citizens may bring before him. A great multitude of members of the New York bar, including the most eminent lawyers in the city, have united without any regard to party ties in recommending his renomination. It would be an act of personal hardihood and political unwisdom for the leader of an organization to disregard the advice of the bar in a matter upon which they are so peculiarly qualified to speak.

Mr. CROKER no doubt desires the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor. It would be injudicious, it seems to us, for him or any party leader to attempt to stand out against a judiciary candidate of proved fitness for whose nomination there is a strong popular demand. Such a course would probably arouse resentment and might raise here in this city an issue that it would be highly undesirable to have projected across the Governorship canvass. In all close contests the human quality of reasonableness is better than brute force.

ALGER AND MILES.

It is reported from Washington that the tension between the War Department and the headquarters of the army has reached very near to what engineers call "the breaking strain." Tradition, usage, and decency require that the General commanding the army should be consulted about all the movements of the army, and that assignments and details shall not be made without his knowledge and assent. But we cannot find that there is any statute which requires that he should be consulted. A civilian and a politician in the War Department may, if he chooses, ignore the commanding General. If he can find a sufficiently plausible Adjutant General he can "run" the whole army without reference to its commander. Secretary ALGER seems to have found a highly congenial instrument in Gen. CORBIN. Between them they have conducted the affairs of the army without any reference to its commander or to the fact that the real officers of the army, the working and fighting officers, feel themselves and the army insulted in the person of their chief. Gen. MILES has asserted himself twice during the war with Spain, both times to the great benefit of the country, both times to the huge disgust of the political and military barnacles. The first time was when he went to Tampa and tried to educe some order out of the chaos he found there. The second time when he went to Santiago and undertook a similarly Augean undertaking. If there had been any real opposition to the advance of our arms in Puerto Rico his visit to that island would have been a third occasion, and it did sharpen the hatred entertained for him by the shirks and the barnacles of the "general staff."

Now that the shirks and barnacles have control of the War Department it has been suggested that Gen. MILES should resign rather than continue to submit to neglects and indignities. He would be very ill-advised to do so. It is probable that Secretary ALGER would hail his resignation and induce the President to accept it, for the purpose of filling his place with one of themselves. That is one good reason why he should not gratify them. Another is that a commanding General who represents the army outlives an Adjutant General and a Secretary and a President who represent only "politics."

The position of the President in this matter would be pitiable if it were not so deeply condemnable. As SHAKESPEARE has put it,

'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
Between the pass and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites,

and that is just now the case with "the baser nature" of the President. His better nature asserted itself when he gave Gen. MILES direct instructions, over the heads of ALGER and CORBIN, to go to Santiago and take charge. But, when there is a conflict between propriety on the one hand and "politics" on the other, the better nature of the President unfortunately cannot be trusted. It is his baser nature that is likely to come between the "opposites" of ALGER and MILES. His better nature counseled him weeks and months ago to get rid of ALGER. If he really will not do that he must get rid of MILES. The two authorities cannot long coexist. It is true that if he allowed himself to ask for the resignation of the commanding General the indignation that would result would be altogether too much for himself. An indignant people, seeing a small politician exalted and a gallant soldier abased, would take its revenge upon the author of so shameful and shocking a performance. The President would doubtless like to reconcile the 'mighty opposites." As that is out of the question, it will be interesting to see what will happen, since it is clear that things cannot much longer go on as they are.

SPAIN'S DEBTS.

We spent some millions in driving Spain out of this hemisphere and in accomplishing the other results of the war. We shall not spend a cent in paying any of the debts incurred by Spain or her colonies during the long period of her misrule.

We accomplished the emancipation of Cuba under the conditions set forth in the resolution of Congress. The freeing of Puerto Rico and the capture of Manila were results incidental to the main purpose. The terms of the protocol extinguished Spain's title to Cuba and Puerto Rico and left the future disposition and control of the Philippines to be determined by the Peace Commission, that is, by us, for it would be absurd to pretend that the conquered power can have the right of veto upon propositions arising in the peace negotiations. Spain has conceded to us the right to dispose of the Philippines. Her signature to the protocol committed her to that principle.

But the protocol makes no mention of the Cuban debt or of the Philippine debt. That is new matter, and it comes up too late for admission into the treaty after discussion. It was enough for us to spend blood and treasure in compelling Spain to leave this hemisphere and cease her frightful cruelties. That was a sacrifice for right and humanity of which few nations would have been capable. To insist now that we shall pay for the privilege of abating the nuisances maintained by Spain is preposterous. Her debts were incurred in the course of an evil career. Let her pay them herself, or make an arrangement with her creditors. Neither the United States nor the people of the emancipated islands can justly be asked to assume her burdens.

THE SUPPRESSION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The reply of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union to the letter complaining of its action as to an independent State ticket will serve one good purpose. It will bring more clearly to the minds of citizens who are earnestly working for the separation of city affairs from general party politics the obstacles offered to their work by the present ballot law. The explanation of their course by the Central City Committee is very simple. They gave their emblem to the independent State ticket solely to get a column on the ballot in which they could place the names of their candidates for the Legislature and the judiciary, and with the prospect that the State ticket might have enough votes to prevent the necessity of nomination by petition for the succeeding two years. Whether their action meets the approval of the Union or not has nothing to do with the faults in the ballot law it was intended to meet.

The committee states the facts none too strongly when it speaks of the extent to which the workers for home rule in cities "have been disfranchised in order to drive them into partisan State organizations." That is precisely what has been done, and the politicians who devised the present complicated and arbitrary law make no secret of their purpose. They meant to make it perfectly easy for any one to vote a straight ticket. A scratch of the pencil, at a plainly designated place, a "cross" such as the illiterate voter is used to making when he is called on to sign his name, and the thing is done once for all. There is no waste of time or nervous tissue; there is no bother of choice; the voter takes what is offered, "takes it straight," and, in the language of the Wild West, is expected to be "—— glad to get it."

On the other hand, if the voter is cranky enough to insist on an individual judgment as to particular candidates, he must not only pick them out with care, but must run a grave risk of losing his vote altogether, as thousands did last year by trying to vote the Citizens' Union ticket and also for a Court of Appeals Judge. A more ingenious contrivance for defeating conscientious independence at elections was never invented, nor one in which its authors took more unconcealed satisfaction.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It is plain what Spain wants of the Philippines. She wants to get something out of them. That a bankrupt nation without a navy should keep and administer a group of islands half the world away is out of the question. It becomes more flatly out of the question when her Government has produced a lively revolt in every one of them in which it has ever been carried on or asserted. If the Philippines were all given back to Spain tomorrow the Spanish forces in them would all be annihilated before the year was out.

But although Spain cannot hold the Philippines she can, she thinks, make them figure as an asset in her schedules. If we admit her ownership she might claim some compensation from us, if we choose to take them over as a war indemnity. If we do not choose she can still peddle them about Europe, and she could doubtless find a purchaser if she could show a clear title.

This explains the pretense of horror in Madrid over our claim to the Philippines, it explains the tenacity of the Spanish Commissioners in Paris. It is not a question of our allowing Spain to hold them. She simply cannot hold them. It is a question of our allowing her to sell them. And that we cannot allow, in default of a purchaser satisfactory to ourselves.

HAS THE TIMES "SOLD OUT"?

1,047 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, New York, Oct. 10, 1898.
In your article setting forth your reasons for the change of price you do not speak convincingly. On the contrary, your statement that this change occurs in the midst of an important campaign appears to be the keynote for the causes of reduction in price. It appears to be a political sell-out.
K. LATNEDNIL.

Our correspondent probably did not mean to put THE TIMES under any obligations. Nevertheless, THE TIMES is obliged to him. He puts, in a form in which it may be discussed, a suspicion to which we yesterday referred when it was put by an evening newspaper in the form of an insult.

We welcome the opportunity of saying that the reduction of the price of THE TIMES was made in the heat of a political campaign for the reason that the heat of a political campaign is a time when the public interest in newspapers, and particularly in the political discussions of newspapers, is very keen. If there were anything in the motives of the political discussions of THE TIMES from which it desired to avert attention, if THE TIMES meant to abandon its practice of saying what it believed to be true and useful, in a word, if THE TIMES had made what our correspondent calls "a political sell-out," then it would have chosen the worst possible time for calling attention to itself. But THE TIMES is not written for children or fools, but for men and women who are capable of judging for themselves whether what they read is inspired by public and honest or by private and corrupt motives, and who wait for some evidence of the latter motives before imputing them. If our correspondent does not belong to the class of readers whom THE TIMES has cultivated and will continue to cultivate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Human nature is human nature, and therefore Surgeon General VAN REYPEN must have realized with quiet but deep joy that his report on the work of the Naval Medical Corps would lead every reader of it to make an instant comparison between this catalogue of good deeds well done and the long series of anxious denials and labored explanations which are all the report that has yet come from Surgeon General STERNBERG. The latter, for example, has excused many shortcomings on the part of his subordinates by saying that there was no time, after hostilities were declared, to examine into the competency of the "contract surgeons." The excuse is good, as excuses go, but what becomes of it when the poor thing is confronted by the fact that long before the war began Dr. VAN REYPEN sent examining boards into many cities to look for men who would be useful in case of need? He had no authority to hire them—then, but he did have ordinary foresight, and when the time for instant action came he did not have to accept the first applicants that came. Instead, from 2,000 surgeons whose efficiency for this particular service had been tested, he was able to select thirty-seven thoroughly good ship's doctors. And the result? Surgeon General VAN REYPEN does not forget to tell it: "They have rendered efficient service and have been a credit to the navy. Some have had unusual and trying experiences, but they have accommodated themselves to circumstances and have justified their appointments." The report contains many other striking passages, but this one is by far the best illustration of the difference between army and navy methods.

—Another piece of ill luck, to be classed with the selection of this particular time by the Pillager Indians for ventilating their grievances—and, incidentally, a few regular army men and settlers—is the development in Mississippi of what is beginning to look like a yellow fever epidemic. This had to come, of course, just at the moment when we, with an air of modest but conscious superiority, were announcing to the world at large the intention of giving in Cuba and Puerto Rico a practical demonstration that yellow fever is a needless and disgraceful disease, doomed to almost instant extinction under our rule. "We will show 'em," the Americans were saying, in effect, "that if they will only keep their cities decently clean, they can snap their fingers at—" and then we were obliged to ask to be excused for a month or two while we wrestled with the same enemy right at home! There is no use trying to deny that this is a distinctly embarrassing and untoward situation, but it only illustrates again that we, like the rest of humanity, occasionally preach better than we practice, and it is far from proving that our theories are wrong, or that we are incapable of living up to them. After all, truth is truth, and yellow fever really is a needless and disgraceful disease. It can be brought to a clean city, but it cannot stay there, and though the present contretemps may well mitigate that air of superiority previously mentioned, the doctrines which we can teach the Spaniards are none the less excellent on that account. Perhaps they will be the better; at any rate, they will be the more cordially received.

—Yes, it's decidedly confusing, this necessity to interrupt preparations for extending our sway over several millions of aliens, civilized and other, and to turn our attention to the subjugation of savages right here at home. It doesn't mean, however, quite so much as some people are trying to believe. To be sure, we ought to have had the Indians well in hand long ago, but England, whose capacity in this particular line is always admitted and often vaunted, also has her troubles of the same sort. Not a year, hardly a month, passes without a little war in some British possession. The Riel rebellion wasn't so very long ago, and in India, Borneo, Australia, Rhodesia, and a score of other places the "native" is constantly squirming under the model rule of the best men London can send out.

—Nobody needs to be told that we regard Mr. WILLIAM E. TRAVIS, as a man and a citizen, with vehement disapproval. His charm of manner, the suavity of his conversation, the size of his chest, and the eminently philosophical turn of his mind, do not blind us in the slightest degree to his moral and economic faults. But burglary, like murder itself, can, for purely academic purposes, be considered in the abstract and as an art. So considered, the proceedings of Mr. TRAVIS are not without what, safely enough, may be called their admirable features. Humanity is so constructed that the intelligent adaptation of means to an end always gives a certain amount of pleasure, no matter what the end may be, and incites a certain amount of respect. Now, without doubt, Mr. TRAVIS has studied housebreaking, its difficulties, and its dangers, to what it is hard not to call good effect. He avoided the vulgarities and the brutalities of his rivals, and the length and success of his career need not be forgotten just because it has at last come to an end. NAPOLEON also failed, but none denies on that account that he was a more impressive and instructive spectacle than ah his conquerors put together. Then it must be remembered that Mr. TRAVIS has done much for literature. The novelist who told of wise and specious scoundrels has long been viewed with suspicion unless he went to Elizabethan times for specimens. Now we must admit at least that he dealt with possibilities, and the field of imaginative industry is widened appreciably.

—Nothing could be more complimentary to THE TIMES than the unanimity with which its readers, when asked for views on the reduction in price, express the opinion that the paper has always been worth to them as much as or more than it cost. All other considerations aside, it is no exaggeration to say that the discovery of this feeling, so strong, so widespread, and so spontaneous, leaves no regret for having risked the perils which some of our friends see in the great experiment now in progress.

—When one reflects upon the relative amount of harm done by a private soldier who attempts to "run the guard," and by a staff officer whose incompetency or dishonesty decreases or destroys the military efficiency of a company, a regiment, or a whole brigade, then is one indeed surprised that in the former case the punishment of death is summarily inflicted, while in the latter only very rarely is the criminal even put on trial. We have yet to hear that responsibility for the horrors of the transport ships has been fixed upon anybody, yet to hear of any cashiering of officers whose gross neglect of the rudiments of sanitation made fever epidemics in the camps inevitable, yet to hear that contractors have been heavily mulcted for failure to furnish supplies of the stipulated quality and quantity at the places and times agreed upon. But news has come not infrequently of men in the ranks shot dead for breaches of discipline. The severity may have been justifiable; probably, almost certainly, it was. How about the leniency?

—For some time past our dear foreign advisers have had little to say about America's duty to be "generous" to unfortunate Spain. The relief was most grateful, but now the tuneful chorus has been raised again, and clearest and loudest of all ring the voices of those past masters in magnanimity the Parisian editors. "Do, oh, do be generous!" they cry from dawn till dewy eve, and they are not at all reluctant to explain what they mean by generosity. The United States should assume such debts as Spain finds troublesome, it should consent to the perpetuation of Spanish rule wherever Spain considers her late subjects still worth exploiting, and, in brief, it should act as if Spain had won, not lost, in the recent war.

FOR A "LAFAYETTE DAY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years past I have been reminding my compatriots through the press, Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and endless correspondence to some of the leading men of the country, of the shameful neglect of our people in paying everlasting tribute to Lafayette and France for their potent and friendly services in the War of the Revolution, without which the Republic was impossible. All the more binding should be our gratitude when we realize that France and Frenchmen received no remuneration whatever to this day in their great sacrifice of blood and untold millions for the American cause.

Hence I have been advocating all this while that, in addition to building statues or monuments to Lafayette, Rochambeau, de Grasse, and d'Estaing, and other French heroes of the Revolution, it behooves the American people to adopt as a holiday Oct. 19, the most vital and glorious anniversary in the annals of American history—the surrender of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, the deathblow of the Revolution and birth of the Republic. Not July 4, as is commonly interpreted, for that marks the anniversary of American independence, pure and simple. A declaration and its consummation are not synonymous terms. A lapse of five years and three months transpired between the two events. Wherefore the validity of the Declaration, as all previous battles of the Revolutionary War, hinged upon the fate of the battle of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, (Oct. 19, 1781.) This date, therefore, was the natal day of the United States, and not one hour earlier. It should thus be celebrated and held up in golden letters as a perpetual memento to the glory and pride of the Nation's greatest achievement, and would at the same time serve to perpetuate our everlasting gratitude to Lafayette and France, so notably conspicuous at the siege of Yorktown—surely the smallest homage due the Nation's greatest benefactor, and the only country who stood by us when most needed during those hours that tried men's souls.

Hence it is difficult to understand why this, the greatest and most brilliant occurrence in the history of the United States, has been allowed to pass by unnoticed up to now as any ordinary day. This year, however, I am rejoiced to notice by the papers that the coming 19th of October will be observed in the public schools, and outside also, and the day be called "Lafayette Day," eminently fitting and proper. This is a step in the right direction, for the name of Lafayette should be held in commemoration by the American people second only to Washington. It is true that all our people love and revere the name of Lafayette, but few are aware of his full value toward establishing free institutions in the New World. Washington is the father of his country, Lafayette is godfather of this Nation. Hence it is as unnatural as it is ungrateful, not to make Oct. 19 a close holiday in commemoration of Marquis de Lafayette, (America's best friend,) who secured the alliance of his native land by which the fate of empire, was decided in favor of American independence.

It is to be hoped THE TIMES, the whole press, historical societies, and public men will use their best efforts by causing the celebration of Oct. 19, as becomes the grandeur of a grateful people with the same success they have achieved with other anniversaries of much less importance—a work too long neglected, be it said to our shame. Our gratitude to France, it seems to me, has just received a new impetus by the exquisite skill and tact of M. Cambon in placing the olive branch in the hands of the Republic she helped create 120 years ago, and in those of its late adversary. Thus we see that La Belle France is always our friend and protector when such is of paramount value. JOSEPH MARIE.
New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

THE GRIP OF ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It does not seem to me that you in your reply to R. S. P. ("The Grip of Alger") quite reach the kernel of the question. An extract from The Dallas News in to-day's paper comes nearer to it, in my view, but even that statement is not the best that can be made. Time was, and I trust again may be, when the words and example of Washington constituted a guide for our Nation—not in all things perhaps, but in essentials. Nothing so important as his warning against faction or partisanship should ever be forgotten by this people—and we find partisanship rampant to-day. Your whole editorial is based, in essence, upon the idea that Mr. McKinley has subordinated everything to personal and party purposes. Is there a worse indictment possible to be drawn against him and his party? Prating of patriotism, love of country, admiration for the mighty dead, does not that party habitually give the lie to its professions by its acts, and do not its leaders unctuously urge us to support that party, the while taking care that their hands shall be in reach of State funds, to be used for private and party purposes? Has not that party ever, under forms of law, (so as to avoid the penitentiary,) fixed matters so that it could employ the people's money (directly, as per the allegations against Quay, and indirectly, as per the tariff,) for the purpose of keeping itself in power; has it not followed in National affairs the policy it inaugurated in the South in reconstruction days? If you do not think so, just read "Why the Solid South?" Baltimore, 188—, and then draw comparisons. The worst indictment that can be drawn against the Republican Party and Mr. McKinley is the essential un-Americanism of its real character and conduct—its theory is that it alone can be intrusted with power, that the Democrats are a lot of incapables, incompetents, and Copperheads, anyway, not fit to be trusted anywhere outside of prison, and that the end justifies the means; so we have it resorting to all sorts of shifts and devices which are destructive of our real purpose in the world—the demonstration that the people are able to administer their own affairs without the aid of any "divine right" potentates or parties. Now, the meaning of Washington's warning against faction or partisanship is that our experiment will fail if we allow personal or partisan ends to obscure the questions arising in the course of events or to blind us to our real duty—that of considering solely the greatest good of the greatest number—of the people, not of the contributors to campaign and other "funds." Measured by that standard, Mr. McKinley's Administration—well, hunt up your micrometer.

AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.
New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

Sisters of Charity as Nurses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in yesterday's issue your editorial, "An Unexpected Attack." I do not know Dr. Kramer, do not know the professional efficiency of trained nurses versus Sisters of Charity, and do not know whether any or all of them are Protestants or Catholics or Turks or Buddhists, &c. But what I know is that I am a Protestant; that I have a friend who is a vehement Protestant and was (and probably still is) a patient at Camp Wikoff. I received a letter from him the other day, and as there is no reason to doubt either his high intelligence or his full impartiality and verity, I give here one of the sentences in that letter:

"If ever I should change my religious belief I certainly should become a Catholic. A creed which has the inherent power to make such admirable nurses for a field hospital as the Sisters of Charity have proved to be, guided wholly by devoutness and sense of duty, cannot be so bad as I always thought it was. Good God! What a difference between them and other nurses in so many essential respects." F. L.
Glenbrook, Conn., Oct. 10, 1898.

Will Vote for Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's paper in answer to Messrs. Long and Donaldson is interesting and the conclusions no doubt satisfactory to some of your readers. But this can be said in opposition: If Col. Roosevelt is elected he will show a fair amount of independence, probably a good deal of independence. If Judge Van Wyck is elected he will probably show none. The qualities of extreme and unquestioning loyalty to the machine which have made Mayor Van Wyck prominent no doubt are believed to be as strong in his brother and have had all to do with his nomination. Believing these things to be true, I shall vote for Col. Roosevelt, although I do not approve of his indorsement of Gov. Black.
WILLIAM EVANS.
New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

Republican Election Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of McCullagh's State constabulary, or whatever it is called, (I live in Jersey,) why not buy a copy of "Why the Solid South?" And read up the story of the similar methods used by the G. O. P. in the South, say in Missouri. Drake's Constitution would be illuminating of Republican methods. R. W. B.
New York, Oct. 11, 1898.

NUGGETS.

His Report.

She—Did you sound papa this afternoon concerning our marriage?
He—Yes, I sounded him, and I'll bet everybody in the block heard it when I struck the bottom.—Chicago News.

Golf-crazed.

Ella—Edna has eloped.
Eliza—So I heard. Did she run away with the coachman?
"Oh, no; it was an up-to-date elopement."
"Up-to-date elopement?"
"Yes; she ran away with her caddie."—Yonkers Statesman.

Things Have Changed.

"That young gentleman doesn't take much interest in political news," remarked Miss Cayenne.
"How do you know? You met him only a few minutes ago."
"Yes; but he alluded to Philadelphia as a quiet town."—Washington Star.

UNDER THE RED CROSS.

Elliott Flower in Chicago Post.

We've gloried in the courage of the man behind the gun;
We've praised the trooper's valor when a field was fought and won;
We've cheered to hear of charges up some gun-swept Cuban hill;
We've honored the commander who has proved his warlike skill.
The tales of blood and passion heretofore have seemed to charm—
Now cheer the gentle woman with the cross upon her arm!

Enduring ills with patience, quite the bravest of the brave,
Where others plan destruction, it's her hope and aim to save;
As earnest and as fearless as the man who bears the flag,
As quick and strong to follow it, as little prone to lag;
As weary and exhausted, with as little thought of harm,
All praises for the woman with the cross upon her arm!

Fatigue and danger scorning, though on duty day and night;
A bearing truly womanly, a smile that's ever bright;
When soldiers aid their country with their devastating guns
She does it greater service by restoring wounded sons;
In patience and devotion, while of pain she gives surcease,
She lives up to her symbol of the Great Eternal Peace.

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

The manager of Rosenthal, the famous pianist, has issued a really interesting sketch of the artist. In it he says that "Rosenthal's strong personality is of the most pleasing description. He fairly glows with magnetism, and the result is that he invariably makes friends wherever he goes. He is exceedingly witty in conversation, and, unlike most musicians, his range of subjects is not confined to his art alone. He has marvelous retentive powers, as is proved by his enormous repertory. But this does not extend to his music alone, but to literature as well. The great pianist is especially fond of Heine, and it is related of him that he can complete any one of that great author's poems if the first line is quoted. Rosenthal also wields a trenchant pen, and his style is crisp, caustic, and convincing. He has numerous polemics with critics like Heinrich Erlich and Hanslick, in which he has generally come out victorious. In the case of Erlich the result was more or less disastrous for the latter, for he was compelled to resign the position he held on a Berlin paper. He has also contributed to all the prominent reviews, and in conjunction with Ludvig Schytte, the Danish composer, he has written a book on the technique of the piano that has been translated into nearly every modern language.

"Rosenthal's home life is especially interesting. He spends a great deal of time in Vienna and at Ischl, but it is at his charming little house at Abazzio, near Trieste, that one sees him at his best. It is situated in a very picturesque spot, and faces the blue Adriatic. In fact, it is an ideal retreat for an artist. There he lives in seclusion with his beloved piano, and spends from eight to ten hours daily in practice. He is an early riser, and after taking his matutinal plunge, he immediately proceeds to the instrument. Seated in a comfortable chair, he receives visitors, chats, and transacts his business without even allowing his finger to wander away from the keyboard. It is a difficult matter sometimes to convince him that there is such a thing as food, and that he must stop long enough to eat. As a rule, his meals are very short ones, and many of them are served to him while he is seated at the piano. Rosenthal's moments of recreation are spent at billiards. This he varies with the American game of poker, at which he is quite proficient. He learned the latter during his first visit to America, and has since introduced it all over Vienna."

Admirers of the late Anton Seidl will have an opportunity during the coming musical season of possessing themselves of a volume which will be a unique addition to musical literature. Lilli Lehmann, Marianne Brandt, Lillian Nordica, Albert Niemann, Jean de Reszke, and other eminent artists will contribute reminiscences of Anton Seidl as a man and musician, while his methods at rehearsals will be described by Victor Herbert, H. H. Huss, F. Kaltenborn, and other New Yorkers who knew him well. There will be critical appreciations by H. E. Krehbiel, J. Huneker, A. Steinberg, A. Spanuth, H. T. Finck, and others, and the eloquent tribute to Mr. Seidl contained in the telegram from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, which was read at the funeral services at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The biographic sketch will be written by H. T. Finck, with the assistance of Mrs. Seidl, who has placed at his disposal the great conductor's letters from Wagner and other eminent musicians, some of which will be printed in fac simile. Several portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Seidl will be inserted, besides reprints of articles on Wagner and his art, written at various times by Mr. Seidl, who wielded an incisive pen, though he seldom wrote for publication. The book will be published for the benefit of Mrs. Seidl by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Subscribers, to insure possession of a numbered copy, (price $5,) should send their names and addresses to the Scribners, or to the music stores of Schubert or Ditson, or to Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling, 46 Park Avenue, New York City, who is acting Treasurer and keeps all the subscription lists.

The wanderings of Humperdinck's "Moorish Rhapsody" would form an amusing chapter in current musical history. Perhaps the composer's caligraphy is no better than that of the average journalist or statesman, or perhaps the German postal officials are stupid. But the parcel which bore the words "Sullivan," from "Humperdinck," was, it is alleged, delivered at the house of a highly respected gentleman named Solomon, at Hamburg. However, the score and nearly all the missing parts subsequently arrived. A somewhat similar mistake happened before the first performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," at Baireuth, in 1876, when the dragon intended to be slain by Siegfried, and made in London by "Dykwynkryn" of pantomime mask fame, was delivered at Beyroot, in Syria.

The report that Dr. Hans Richter, the famous orchestral conductor, had become so ill that he had resigned his posts at the Vienna opera and Philharmonic in favor of Mahler has been flatly contradicted by Richter himself. He will soon arrive in London, to conduct a long series of orchestral concerts. The report probably originated in the fact that Dr. Richter will soon be entitled to a pension.

Mme. Melba is in London. She has been buying new costumes in Paris, and incidentally studying Mimi in "La Bohème" with Puccini, the composer.

A London paper contains the interesting announcement that "Sir John Stainer is associated with his two sons and Mr. Nicholson, the librarian, in a valuable and most interesting transcription about to be published of early fifteenth century music from the 'M. S. Canonici Misc. 213,' in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The publication will include about fifty transcriptions of secular compositions, dating from about 1400 to 1440, by Fay, or Dufay, the great founder of the Flemish school, and by Binchois, Brasart, Frenon, Acourt, and other old masters, some of them known only by name to musical archaeologists. The editors have wisely selected secular compositions, as being less conventional and rarer than the masses of the period. The transcription has been undertaken by Messrs. J. F. R. and C. Stainer, the preface has been written by Bodley's librarian, and Sir John Stainer has supplied a critical analysis of the music."

The first concert of the present season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Wilhelm Gericke, will take place at the Boston Music Hall on Saturday night. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Prelude, Adagio and Gavotte.....Bach
Variations, "Chorale St. Antoni".....Brahms
Symphony in C minor.....Beethoven

Musical talent is making itself known in Atlanta, Ga., where elaborate preparations are in progress for the production of a comic opera called "Zelena," by James Beall, a tenor, who is said to have been two seasons with the Bostonians. Most of the singers in the company are local performers, though some are from Chattanooga. One of the Atlanta papers says "The melodies of 'Zelena' are said by competent critics to be among the most beautiful ever written."

The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Anthony Hope's romantic drama "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," now in course of production at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, under the management of Daniel Frohman, was successfully produced this evening under the management of Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's Theatre. The play was enthusiastically received, Miss Evelyn Millard and Mr. Herbert Waring, who have the principal parts, being frequently recalled. It is prettily and artistically mounted.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Two Kinds of Women," J. M. Barrie's new comedy, will be acted at matinées at the St. James's Theatre, London, this Winter. In the night bills, after "The Ambassador," by Mrs. Craigie, has run its course, Mr. Alexander will put forward Shakespeare's "Henry V."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is composing the incidental music for Irving's revival of "Richard II.," and Edwin Abbey is designing the scenery and dresses. Ellen Terry will play the Queen. She will also have a prominent part in the Sardou "Robespierre," and will, of course, be Roxane when Sir Henry does "Cyrano de Bergerac." Gossip now says he will do the Rostand play in a version made expressly for him by some poet whose name is not to be divulged yet a while. Sir Henry says that he and Miss Terry will make one more professional visit to this country.

There is some talk in London of either Robert Taber or Paul Arthur, both American actors, taking up the rôle of d'Artagnan in Henry Hamilton's new dramatization of "Les Trois Mousquetaires," which Lewis Waller has laid aside in order to play Buckingham in the Sydney Grundy version to the d'Artagnan of Beerbohm Tree. It is the Hamilton version which Daniel Frohman has bought for Mr. Sothern's use, while Charles Frohman owns the American rights to the Grundy version, which some wag has named "The Tree Guardsmen." Frank Mills, who was in our Lyceum company last season, and has since made a hit in London as the circus actor in "Sue," will play Athos in this latter

RIVAL CLAIMS AT FASHODA

Paris Newspapers Speak Calmly, but Point Out the Strength of the French Position.

LORD SALISBURY'S BLUE BOOK

Its Publication Regarded as Lacking, but Little of the Character of an Ultimatum—An Amicable Settlement Predicted.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Paris newspapers this morning discuss the Fashoda question calmly, while pointing out the strength of France's position and the facts on which her claims are based. They express confidence that the question will be amicably settled in a way satisfactory to everybody, and they urge that this will be facilitated if the newspapers of the two countries do all they can to calm the emotions of public opinion.

The Figaro says: "We have been literally subjected to an ultimatum threatening war on the Marchand question. The ultimatum was in the pocket of the British Ambassador or on his lips. Fortunately, the document was not produced and the word was not spoken. We should be grateful for the skill of M. Delcasse (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) in preventing the delivery of the ultimatum and to the honesty and uprightness of the British Ambassador in a critical juncture."

Another article in the Figaro to-day intimates that the tone of the British press toward France is intended to divert public attention from the serious check which British policy has suffered at Pekin.

The Galois, referring to the publication of the Fashoda Bluebook by the British Foreign Office, expresses confidence in a satisfactory settlement of the matter. On the other hand, the Jour says the situation appears most serious. It adds: "The language of the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cromer, and the Sirdar removes the last illusions of the most optimistic."

The Journal de Paris affirms that the documents made public in the Bluebook do not establish the right of Great Britain to the region which France occupies.

The Justice expresses the opinion that Great Britain, instead of facilitating the negotiations, evidently aims at forcing the situation.

The Libre Parole says: "Great Britain has suddenly unmasked her batteries, doubtless after an understanding with her good friends, the Dreyfusards. She evidently deems the moment come to strike what she supposes to be a decisive blow. The precipitate publication of the documents was an act of rudeness and menace."

The Eclair remarks: "We have always protested against Great Britain's idea that the whole basin of the Nile was included in Egyptian or British influence, and we persist in our theory, which is confirmed by the treaty of Berlin, that effective occupation alone confers the right of possession. Great Britain now seeks to change the international rules, but the right is on our side, and we hope our diplomatists will compel respect for it."

The Temps, after discussing the Fashoda blue book, concludes from the publication of the correspondence that Great Britain has made a complete change of face, and is now basing her claim to Fashoda, not, as heretofore, on the anterior rights of the Khédive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey, which the Omdurman victory revived, but on the right of conquest, to her benefit equally with that of Egypt. The Temps then adds: "Such a change of argument gives us an immense advantage in the dispute."

After congratulating the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, on his "masterly parrying of the British demand," the Temps expresses the hope that everything will be amicably arranged, concluding with the remark: "But, in any case, M. Delcassé can rely on the same universal support in France as the English press promises the Marquis of Salisbury in Great Britain."

The London correspondent of the Matin, who generally echoes the opinions of the French Embassy at the British capital, admits that the evidence supports the truth of the reports as to the desperate condition in which Gen. Kitchener found Major Marchand and as to the latter's almost utter lack of supplies of any kind. He says:

"It is probable that Major Marchand confessed his inability to retain the position even if not handicapped by the presence of the British and the dervishes. It is, however, out of the question that Marchand should accept the British offer, courteous though it be, to provide him transportation to Cairo. If he admits the impracticability of remaining at Fashoda, he ought to fall back to his former post in Bahr-el-Ghazal. In such an event France could negotiate with Great Britain to enable her to revictual and reinforce Major Marchand by the only possible route, namely, the Nile.

"Whatever may be the developments of the situation, however, France must not abandon her right to have an outlet by the Nile for the commerce of her Central African possessions."

The Government, it is reported, has been informed that its dispatch to Major Marchand, forwarded by the courtesy of the British Government through the Sirdar, has already been delivered, and that Major Marchand is sending an officer with his reply to Cairo, whence it will be telegraphed to Paris, probably arriving early next week. The extremist papers are making strong efforts to excite public opinion against Great Britain, but it is believed in the best informed circles that Major Marchand will be authorized to return by way of Cairo.

THE ZOLA SALE STOPPED.

Friends of the Novelist Bid High on the First Article Offered.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—This was the day fixed for the sale of the house and furniture of M. Emile Zola to satisfy a judgment of 30,000f. obtained against him by three handwriting experts who recently won a libel suit, growing out of the Dreyfus case, against the novelist. The sale was ordered to take place in spite of the fact that the late Lieut. Col. Henry confessed to having forged a letter instrumental in bringing about the conviction of Dreyfus, which sustained the attitude assumed by M. Zola toward the handwriting experts, and although M. Octave Mirabeau offered to be responsible for the amount.

The friends of M. Zola who were present at the sale ran up the bidding on the first article, a Louis X. walnut table, which was originally bought for 120f. to 32,000f., thus producing the amount required and stopping the sale.

PARIS STRIKE SPREADING.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—In spite of the optimistic predictions of the end of the strike being near, the strike continues to spread. The bricklayers and wood carvers to-day decided to join the strikers. The city, however, is perfectly quiet; but the enormous increase in the strength of the garrison points to the fact that the Government fears political rather than labor troubles.

The strikers' Central Committee is a political and revolutionary organization, and it is engineering the dispute as if it were a strike of the proletariat. No conflict between the soldiers and the strikers has occurred up to the present.

Not since 1870 has Paris looked so warlike. A number of young men of title made a demonstration in front of the house of the Duchess d'Uzes, on the Champs Elysées, on Sunday evening. They were led by Prince Henri of Chartres and Count Sabran de Pontves, and cheered a passing squadron of cuirassiers with cries of "Vive l'Armée!" Thence they proceeded to an anti-revisionist meeting, presided over by M. Millevoye, where they shouted "Vive le Roi!" (Long live the King.) They afterward dispersed.

In the mean time there will be no relaxation of precautions. More troops will be drafted into the city, some sensational adhesions to the strike still being apprehended. The carpenters met late this evening and decided not to join the strike.

The Paris correspondent of the Kreuz Zeitung has been expelled for telegraphing to Berlin that a revolution had broken out in Paris and that the Bon Marché was on fire.

The strike meetings to-day, although they adopted resolutions in favor of continuing the strike, displayed a fast-waning enthusiasm, and the leaders fear that the movement will collapse.

Cape Colony Government Defeated.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11.—The Cape Colony Assembly to-day adopted by a vote of 39 to 37, the motion offered by W. P. Schreiner, formerly Attorney General of Cape Colony, expressing want of confidence in the Government.

TO RESCUE A CHINESE VICTIM.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"Early this morning (Tuesday) a United States Consular officer, with thirty armed members of the recently discharged Korean bodyguard, invaded the Foreign Bureau with the intention of rescuing Huang, former Chinese Consul at Singapore, and lately Minister Designate of China to Japan, who was arrested on Monday by order of the Empress Dowager in connection with the reform movement. Huang, however, refused to go, and the party retired crestfallen."

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The reply of the Turkish Government to the note of the Powers on the evacuation of the Island of Crete was handed to the Ambassadors yesterday evening. Turkey accepts the terms proposed, but expresses a wish for certain modifications.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says:

"The Sultan's reply to the note of the powers says that he will hold three fortified places in Crete, with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mohammedans and to defend the Ottoman flag. Measures have been taken to begin the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island."

Argentina's New Ministry.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 11.—Gen. Roca, who on June 12 last was elected President of the Republic of Argentina for a term of six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, will assume the Presidency to-morrow. He has formed a Ministry constituted as follows:

Minister of the Interior—Dr. YOFRE.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. AMANCIA ALCOSTA.
Minister of Finance—Dr. ROSA.
Minister of War—Gen. CAMPOS.
Minister of Marine—Major Gen. M. RIVADAVIA.

African Chiefs Arrested.

SIERRA LEONE, West Coast of Africa, Oct. 11.—Native chiefs to the number of one hundred have been arrested and are awaiting trial at Freetown, capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, for the murder of American and other missionaries at Kwellu, in May last. A number of the chiefs implicated have already been convicted.

Niu-Chwang Railroad Loan.

PEKIN, Oct. 11.—The loan contract for the extension of the Niu-Chwang Railroad, signed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, calls for £2,250,000 ($11,250,000) at 5 per cent., guaranteed on the security of the existing lines at Pekin, Shanghai and other places.

The Lafayette Monument Project.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Lafayette Monument Committee has received a dispatch from President McKinley highly approving the project to erect a monument to Lafayette in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1900. Mr. McKinley says the project ought to be "realized with grandeur."

The Kaiser Going to a Funeral.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress, started this evening for Kamenz Castle, Saxony, to attend the funeral of Princess Maria, wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, who died last Saturday.

A New Emperor for China.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Empress Dowager of China and the Imperial Clan, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, have adopted as the new Emperor a son of the late Emperor T'ung-Chi, who will shortly be proclaimed.

M. Faure to Major Kellogg.

The New York Staats-Zeitung publishes the following this morning:

During the recent French manoeuvres President Faure addressed from among the foreign military attachés only those from Russia and England.

The American attaché, Major Kellogg, respectfully approached the President and said:

"Do you speak English, Mr. President?"

Whereupon M. Faure retorted: "En France on parle Français, Monsieur, et l'on attend qu'on vous adresse la parole." The news is absolutely authentic.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S LECTURE.

Israel Zangwill lectured yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre on "The Drama as a Fine Art." "Every form of art," he said, "has grown out of religion. The first great drama was a song. From the Greek festivals of Bacchus it was that the drama took its origin. In the original it was merely a chorus with a dancing corps. The stage came into existence when Thespius added an actor or an answering reciter.

"The drama has had to fight for its existence. In Rome, when it was first begun, the military and the authorities were up in arms against it. To be an actor was to become branded as infamous, and once an actor always an actor. But in the fourteenth century the 'devil' died, killed not by Christianity, but by new tastes. Later the germ awoke and developed the disease or the rose of art, as you may call it. Soon the mystery plays were instituted and became popular. The clown, formerly the devil, was transformed into a harlequin. The Italians wrote tragedies and the Popes and Cardinals applauded. Then Luther came, the Church ceased to smile, the fairy goddess became a hag, and the actors were excommunicated. Voltire championed their cause, and in the days of the French Revolution they were allowed to enjoy the rights of men."

The drama, Mr. Zangwill continued, was divided into three parts—lifelikeness, unity, and vitalizing power. Under the head of lifelikeness he said that the audience should believe in the play while it was going on. Of the second part, he said every play should be connected and compactly built. No age had tolerated plays so irrelevant or incoherent as the musical comedies of today. He said he could not understand why these musical nightmares should be tolerated. The vitalizing power, Mr. Zangwill said, was the greatest power of all. Art existed only to exalt and extend our ego. If it missed this aim it was like a photograph that did not resemble the original. To make one weep or laugh was not the function of the artist. True tears were those drawn by the beauty of the art, and not alone from pity. The Greek audiences did not expect new plays, they only required that the old ones be acted well.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph Jefferson and others prominent in the theatrical profession are arranging the preliminary details for a testimonial to be tendered to C. W. Couldock, which it is expected will take place some time next month.

In the audience which witnessed Richard Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Garden Theatre last evening were Vice President Hobart, wife, and son, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, and Baron Cottu, the French naval representative.

One hundred and seventy-five seats have been secured for the performance of "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's Theatre to-night by delegates to the convention of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association now in session at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Charles Frohman began his first season on Monday night at the Duke of York's Theatre in London, presenting Anthony Hope's "The Adventure of Lady Ursula." According to cablegrams received the play and the company scored an unqualified success.

The stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre during the day is now occupied by William H. Crane and his company, who are holding daily rehearsals of E. W. Presbrey's new comedy "Worth a Million." Mr. Crane will make his appearance in this new piece at the Knickerbocker beginning Nov. 14.

The theatrical firm of Friedlander, Gottlob & Co. of San Francisco, lessees of the Baldwin, Columbia, and California Theatres, have formed an alliance with Al Hayman and Klau & Erlanger, as the representatives of the so-called theatrical syndicate, whereby these theatres will in the future be operated in conjunction with the other syndicate houses throughout the country.

The latest recruits from the legitimate announced to make their début on the vaudeville stage are Amelia Summerville and Max Eugene. They will make their appearance next week at Proctor's, and will present a one-act comedy, "Kyd's Bride." They will be assisted by May Wheeler and Myron Leffingwell. Mme. Janauschek will also open at the same house Monday in a one-act play by Augustin Daly, entitled "Come Here."

Norman Divorce Suit Withdrawn.

NEWPORT, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Hugh K. Norman has withdrawn her suit for divorce against her husband, Ensign Hugh K. Norman, now serving on board the United States supply snip Glacier. Mrs. Norman will, however, apply to the courts for a legal separation. Mr. Norman was appointed Ensign at the outbreak of the war.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Ordinance Passed Abolishing Turnstiles on Elevated Stations.

RAILROAD MAY GO TO COURT

A Committee to be Named to Investigate New York's Commercial Status.

The Municipal Council yesterday adoptetd an ordinance abolishing turnstiles on elevated railroad stations and providing for at least two employes at each station. The ordinance was introduced my Councilman Sulzer.

Councilman Wise questioned the right of the city to interfere in such a way with the running of the railroads. He said the city might as well pass an ordinance providing that Mr. Sulzer employ twenty-five more waiters in his place of business. Councilman Leich told Mr. Wise that Mr. Sulzer was not a public corporation and could not be treated as such.

The ordinance fixes a penalty of $100 for each offense. It had been favorably reported by the Railroad Committee. It was carried by a vote of 21 to 2. The elevated roads have not yet made a fight against it, but it is believed that in case an attempt is made to collect the penalty from them they will take the matter into court.

The Council also adopted a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee, to consist of five Councilmen and seven Aldermen, to investigate the reports that New York is going backward as a commercial centre. Councilman Hottenroth gave figures intended to show that the city was faring badly so far as its commerce was concerned.

An ordinance fixing a penalty of $25 for trolley companies running their cars less than 102 feet apart on the bridge was introduced by Councilman Oakley and was adopted. Mr. Oakley said he thought the trolley companies should prepare a schedule which would prevent the massing of the cars at the Manhattan terminus of the bridge.

The Council elected George H. Mundorf of 815 Sixth Avenue to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Councilman Charles F. Allen of the Second Councilmanic District. Mr. Mundorf is a member of Tammany Hall. His election was unanimous.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Report on Public Works Affairs Is Taken Up.

Alderman Goodman, Republican, introduced a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday directing the Mayor to print in The City Record the last report of the old Department of Public Works. Mr. Goodman said the publication of this report would go far toward clearing up and casting a new light upon the report of the Commissioners of Accounts reflecting on the administration of the department under Gen. Collis. He intimated that the report was a campaign document.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader in the board, moved that the resolution be referred to the Law Committee, and the motion was carried by a vote of 32 to 13.

REFUSED TO INDICT GEN. COLLIS.

Grand Jury Dismisses Charges Made by Commissioners of Accounts.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday afternoon announced that the Grand Jury, after considering the charges of the Commissioners of Accounts against ex-Commissioner Collis and the old Department of Public Works, had refused to entertain them. The charges involved the alleged illegal use of $2,250. The jury, Col. Gardiner said, examined several witnesses.

Col. Gardiner was asked if this ended the investigations.

"At present I can say nothing definite," said he. "I must first ascertain the character of the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury. If I find that there has been a clear case made out against any one, I shall go at once into Part I. of General Sessions and state publicly why the court should order a resubmission of the matter to the Grand Jury."

The Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday considered the estimates for 1899 of the courts, Coroners' office, and the New York County District Attorney and Sheriff. The Supreme Court of New York County asked for $725,000, an increase of $11,300. The Supreme Court of Kings County asked for $197,800, against $175,200 for 1898. It appeared, however, that $18,050 more was asked, to be used principally for increases in salaries of attendants. The Mayor said these salaries should not be raised. In the Municipal Court estimate $125,000 was asked for a new courthouse in the Fifth District. The Mayor refused to allow the appropriation.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

The Board of Directors of the Catholic University Hold Their Annual Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, constituting at their annual meeting the chief governing body of the Church in America, began to assemble at the Catholic University to-day, preparatory to their opening session to-morrow.

As a preliminary to this, the Board of Directors of the university, made up of Archbishops and Bishops, held their annual meeting. The two bodies, one governing the university and the other the Church at large, are closely allied, and their meetings are practically merged.

At the close of the day's session of the University Board Mgr. Conaty made a statement summing up the work done. The condition of the university, he said, was most satisfactory. The Treasurer's report showed receipts for the year, $133,900; expenses, $130,950. The Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan, D. D., of Boston was appointed Professor of dogmatic theology in place of Prof. Schroeder, who retired some months ago. Dr. Daniel T. Shay, Professor of Physics, was made General Secretary of the university. Measures were adopted looking to the extension and completion of the endowment fund.

The Rev. Thomas Lee, a member of the Board of Trustees, presented his resignation and Mgr. Conaty was elected to fill the vacancy. The filling of the vacancy on the board caused by the death of Joseph Banigan of Providence, was left to the Executive Committee.

Bishop McDonell of Brooklyn transmitted to the university an endowment of $5,000 for the establishment of the James H. Mitchell scholarship for the diocese of Brooklyn. Other gifts announced were $5,000 by the will of the Rev. J. Carroll of Oil City, Penn., for a scholarship of the Diocese of Erie, and $10,000 from Miss Annie Hope Hudson of Washington for a scholarship bearing her name.

The next meeting of the University Board will be held on the Second Wednesday of October next year.

The annual meeting of Archbishops begins at 10 A. M., to-morrow.

THE PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER.

Camden County Bar Association Committee's Report Ready.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 11.—Shortly after the first trial of Eli Shaw the Camden County Bar Association appointed a committee, consisting of Justice Garrison, L. Morse Archer and County Solicitor Bergen, to ascertain and collate the law of the several States relative to the punishment for murder, and to report, with a recommendation, at the next meeting. The committee has been hard at work ever since, and finished its labors last night.

The report drawn up will recommend the passage of a law at the next session of the Legislature making it a part of the duty of all juries in capital cases to add to their verdicts of conviction whether the punishment shall be death or imprisonment for life. It also recommends that, to avoid delays on the part of attorneys moving in arrest of judgment, when imprisonment for life is inflicted, it shall begin in all cases the next day after conviction. The report will be accompanied by a draft of the bill which it is desired shall become a law.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Ardsley links were in perfect condition yesterday for the opening of the Women's National Golf Championship Tournament, and notwithstanding a stiff wind off the Hudson, the fair competitors all made good drives at the start. The enthusiasm and interest evinced by the feminine spectators evidenced the keen interest American women feel in the game. The early trains from the city carried many persons from New York and vicinity to Ardsley, and by noon more than a thousand persons were present.

***

It was a fashionable gathering, but the gowns worn were for the most part close-fitting tailor-made cloth suits, which, with their sweeping skirts, gave every woman the willow-like figure so necessary for the Autumn mode. Color was given, however, by the bright red jackets of club members and others of emerald green with white and silver trimmings and silver buttons and Scotch plaids. The caddies wore dark-green breeches and scarlet blouses. Each pair of competitors was followed by admiring friends, and before they all came in there were more than 200 in their train. Although luncheon was served to nearly 600 persons, the facilities of the clubhouse were not overtaxed, as ample provision for guests had been made.

***

Among the early arrivals on the links was Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who holds the championship for 1896 and 1897, and who has been practicing on the course for several days past. She wore a golf skirt of dark-brown cloth, stitched around the hem, and a flannel waist of old rose, no hat, and heavy golfing tan shoes. As is her custom, her sleeves were rolled above her elbows. There were few withdrawals. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Miss Vatable, Miss Archibald, Miss J. T. Terry, and Miss Helen Barney did not play. Mrs. Astor was present, however, and watched the game with great interest all the morning. She was simply gowned in a plain suit of black and white check cloth, made with a jacket which opened over a vest and cravat of white. She wore heavy white gloves and a small black velvet toque. Mrs. Taylor of Chicago remained on the grounds most of the morning with Mrs. Jack Keown. Mrs. Taylor wore a short gown skirt of dark mixed goods, with a shirt waist of pink linen. She also wore white kid gloves and a gray Alpine hat.

***

The Woman's Reception Committee included Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Frederick Bull, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, Mrs. Morton Paton, Mrs. Samuel T. Davis, Jr., Mrs. John Terry, Jr., and Mrs. De Witt Cochrane, all of whom were present during the day. There were a number of handsome teaps on the grounds. Mr. C. Oliver Iselin drove a coach, on which were the Misses Iselin, Mr. Ernest Iselin, and Mr. Woodbury Kane. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wallis also drove a coach. The horseless carriage of Mr. A. L. Barber, occupied by his daughter Mrs. Davis, with her child and nurse, attracted attention. There was music, and tea was served late in the afternoon. Preparations are being made for the dance which will be given at the Casino on Friday evening.

***

It was possibly the golf match at Ardsley which brought out many people on the avenue at an early hour yesterday. Most of them were in hansoms speeding up toward the Grand Central Station. Mrs. C. Albert Stevens looked very handsome in a pink blouse and tailor-made skirt and a black hat. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly were en route for the country, and later there followed Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, and Mr. Thomas F. Cushing.

***

This week brings with it the anniversary of an event of eight years ago, which at the time caused a veritable social sensation in New York and the suburbs. It was the elopement of Miss Honora Harwood with Mr. Truman Hemingway (whose family gave the famous gymnasium to Yale College) on the day on which she was to be married to Mr. J. V. S. Pruyn of Albany, at New Haven. The guests had assembled and the bridegroom and best man were waiting, but the expected bride and another suitor had taken the train to New York, where the nuptial knot was tied, and here they boarded a steamer for a trip abroad. The death of a sister of Mrs. Hemingway, who had been in delicate health, recalled the young couple, who returned on the next steamer. The affair was brought to mind, not by the week of wedding anniversaries alone, but from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway, who have lived most happily, were seen on Fifth Avenue one day last week, and in almost a minute following Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S. Pruyn. Young Pruyn afterward married Miss Van Rensselaer Erving, the sister of Mr. Langdon Erving of this city.

***

The Germanic, due this morning, will bring Mr. and Mrs. James L. Harriman and Miss Alice Harriman, who have been abroad some time. Mrs. Harriman has just lost a niece in Philadelphia, Miss Clara Mellon, who died on Sunday. Mr. William C. Whitney occupied the Harriman residence, on Fifty-seventh Street, last Winter, and it was there where Mrs. Whitney was brought from Aiken after her accident. The St. Louis, which has again become certainly a most suitable season for all outdoor sports. Even in the Spring, after the first three weeks, coaching ceases to be a novelty, and places are principally booked for the out-of-town paying guests of the hotels. Mr. John R. Townsend will drive the coach to Morris Park on race days, as usual.

***

Among the out-of-town weddings of today, that of Miss Dorothy Prewitt, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Prewitt of St. Louis, and Mr. P. Stuyvesant Pillot of this city, is one most interesting to New York society, as Mr. Pillot is well known and popular and a member of the Union Club. In London, Miss Ethel Morgan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan of this city, will be married, at St. Paul's, Knight Bridge, to Mr. Wilford Chapman of London.

***

Another suburban wedding to-day is that of Miss Ethel Sloan, the youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Sloan, to Mr. Beekman Hunt of this city, which will take place this afternoon in the Randall Memorial Church, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. The Rev. Thomas H. Sill, rector of St. Chrysostom's Church, Trinity Parish, this city, will perform the ceremony, and the bride will be given away by her father, who is the Chaplain of Sailors' Snug Harbor. There are to be no bridesmaids. Miss Ethel Fowler of this city will be maid of honor. Albert W. Erdman of Morristown, N. J., will be best man. The ushers will be Messrs. J. Livingston Freeborn of Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, Frederick W. Corse of New Brighton, and George E. Cummings and William Shields of this city.

***

A wedding to-day which is of much interest to the upper west side, and which will have some picturesque features, will be that of Miss Adele Estelle Seagrist, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis William Seagrist, and Mr. George Lucien Michel La Branche. The ceremony will take place this evening, in the quaint homestead of the Seagrist family, at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The house is filled with many curiosities, some of which have come from old-time Knickerbocker houses. The entire basement was devoted some years ago by Mr. Seagrist to a species of children's club, where all sorts of games were provided, and in the centre of the room there was a large soda water fountain. It was Mr. Seagrist's idea to have his children and their friends find this home such an attractive place that they would never wish to pass their evenings elsewhere. This is the only large private soda water fountain in New York, except that in the residence of Mr. George Matthews, on the East River. This homestead is nearly a century old, and the Matthews family still reside there, although the neighborhood is fast becoming one of tenement houses and breweries. The old house, with its grounds sloping to the water, is one of the most picturesque bits of property on the East River within the city limits. Mr. Matthews has also a large soda water fountain in his dining room for his children.

***

The recent death in London of Mr. John I. Elliott, the oldest club member in the world, is of general international interest. Mr. Elliott was a member of the Athenaeum in 1824, and belonged to several of the other "smart" London clubs. His memory was wonderful, and he was an admirable raconteur. He kept numerous clippings and notebooks, and remembered so much of what his father told him that his reminiscences embraced nearly a century and a half of club life. They contain many spicy stories, and when published should be most interesting. The old gentleman, when quite a lad, was invited by the Duchess of Kent to stop at her country house, and he was treated to a sight of the baby Princess Victoria, now Empress of India and Queen of Great Britain. He had danced a quadrille at a children's party given by the unhappy wife of George IV., Queen Caroline, at Brandenburg House, and had known their little madcap daughter, the Princess Charlotte, who married Prince Leopold, afterward King of the Belgians, and who died within a year of the marriage and about the time that Queen Victoria was born. Mr. Elliott was ninety-two at the date of his death.

***

The Britishers have returned from the Continent, and are at present scattered over their tight little island, at various country houses, enjoying the Fall shooting. "Paris" is declared by a fashionable authority to be "a decided bore and filled with shopping Americans." At Newmarket the Autumn races have begun, and the display of clothes was quite gorgeous. Lady Curzon wore a checked skirt with a violet jacket (the new cutaway shape) and a hat in which black and white were mixed. Mrs. Percy Langtry, whose name was a Miss Carroll of Maryland, was in sailor blue, with furs, and Lady Hartopp (very well known to many New Yorkers) was in bright red, with which she wore a black cravat and a black hat. Mrs. Langtry was all in white. On the second day Mrs. Langtry appeared in pearl gray, with a gray hat trimmed with red and white feathers. Lady Curzon was in white serge, and a number of other women seemed to have taken gray for their gowns, a color which the London mantuamakers insist will be most fashionable for street and walking gowns this Winter.

***

Another foreign item of interest is the wedding of Lady Flora Hamilton, the sister of the Duke of Hamilton, and Major Robert Montague Poore, in the picture gallery of Hamilton Palace, on the banks of the Clyde. The palace is a veritable treasure house of curiosities and valuable paintings, although the Hamilton collection was scattered at the sale in 1882. Col. Paget, a brother of Mr. Almeric Paget, who married the daughter of Mr. William C. Whitney, was best man. There have been also some large hunt dances in the northern counties, at which Mrs. Bradley Martin fairly outdazzled the British and Scottish aristocracy with her gorgeous diamonds, and at one of which the Princess Sophie Dhuleep Singh wore an Oriental costume of white transparent material embroidered in gold beads hung over white silk, and with shoulder knots of pink roses. Her jewels were pearls. Lastly, there have been some very fashionable entertainments given at his castle on the borderland by an old Scotch aristocrat, who disdains to have the handle of "Mr." before his name, and who rejoices in the rather odd title of "The Mackintosh."

THE ROADS NEAR BELCOURT.

NEWPORT, Oct. 11.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held this morning to take action on the proposition of O. H. P. Belmont regarding a change of roads in the vicinity of Belcourt. Mayor Boyle read a petition from Mr. Belmont, presented by his attorney, Frank F. Noian, asking that Coggeshall Avenue, Lakeview Avenue, and Ledge Road be declared public highways. The petitioner asks that the Aldermen shall give notice of a hearing and that all persons interested be summoned to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the roads should not be declared public highways.

The petition was referred to a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, to be held Nov. 15, and the following property owners were summoned to appear and show cause why the roads should not be declared public highways: Oliver Nicholas Brown, Harold Brown, the heirs or devisees of Walter L. Kane, Frederick S. G. d'Hauteville, William C. Anthony, Perry Belmont, William C. Wells, George S. Scott, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Abram Anthony, heirs of Theodore Havemeyer, George W. Smith, the Newport Hospital, the heirs or devisees of John Van Alen Reed, Martha Hardwick, Annie W. Hardwick, Rose Hardwick, William J. Berry, heirs of Mary Brewer, Joseph Casey, Morris M. Curley, John N. A. Griswold, heirs of William H. Maher, Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., Mary A. R. O'Brien, Benjamin Thaw, Garafelia O. Chickering, Marlon Cutting, William Cutting, and Edward S. Willing.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Rafferty—Evans.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Miss Emily Evans, daughter of Stephen T. Evans of this city was married to Charles Edmund Rafferty of Anderson, Ind., to-night in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. A relative of the bride, the Rev. E. P. Phreaner, officiated, assisted by the Rev. George C. Peck. The maid of honor was Amy B. Le Page, and Stephen Ewen Evans was best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 136 Stevens Avenue.

Cridler—Tellschaw.

Thomas Wilbur Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Miss E. Muriel Tellschaw, a member of a prominent German family residing in Berlin, were quietly married in a private parlor at the Hotel Buckingham, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, at noon yesterday. The Rev. Dr. David Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest conducted the ceremony, which was witnessed by only a small circle of near relatives and intimate friends.

The bride was in conventional white, the gown being trimmed with lace and set off with ornaments of pearls and diamonds. S. Ernest Redfern of Washington, D. C., acted as best man for the bridegroom. After the wedding ceremony, a simple wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Cridler expect to leave this morning on the American liner St. Louis for a European trip, after which a permanent residence in Washington is contemplated.

For the past twenty-four years Mr. Cridler has been in the State Department service, steadily rising to his present position. He is a native of Harper's Ferry, West Va. Mr. Cridler expects to remain abroad long enough to spend a few days in London and Paris, and to visit his bride's parents in Berlin. The bride has been staying with relatives in this city. The two first met on the steamer St. Paul several months ago, when Mr. Cridler was returning from a conference with the Exposition Commissioners in Paris after the death of Commissioner Moses P. Handy. They were much together thereafter, and their betrothal was known to their friends some time ago.

Bach—Levy.

Miss Rose Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Levy of 130 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Samuel Bach of Brooklyn were married at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in a parlor in Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, assistant pastor of Temple Emanu-El, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white duchesse lace and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Sallye Levy, her sister, who acted as maid of honor, carried white chrysanthemums. Benjamin Kollish was best man and Harry Dreyfuss, Jules Levy, the bride's brother; Morris Weil, Harry Nathan, H. M. Samson, and J. Lesem were ushers. A dinner and dance followed the ceremony. About one hundred and seventy-five people attended. Mr. and Mrs. Bach will travel in the South and live in Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin Stark.

Benjamin Stark, one of the oldest residents of New London, Conn., died Monday night, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Stark was born in New London. About forty years ago he removed to Portland, Oregon, and later was a United States Senator from Oregon. He also went to a Democratic National Convention from Oregon, and upon his return to Connecticut went to a similar convention as a Connecticut delegate.

Obituary Notes.

Gen. ELISHA MIX died yesterday at his home in Allegan, Mich., where he had lived fifty years. He was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the civil war. He was eighty years of age.

GUERNSEY S. PARSONS of Waterbury, Conn., banker, ex-Mayor, ex-Judge of the Police Court, and a Democrat of prominence in Connecticut, died yesterday, after an operation for appendicitis, aged sixty-three years. He was born in Durham, Conn., and had been in Waterbury nearly forty years. He was a great patron of out-door sports, particularly baseball.

JOHN A. GOODALE, cashier of the First National Bank of Utica, N. Y., died yesterday as the result of a fall from his bicycle on Friday last. Mr. Goodale was sixty-five years of age and had been connected with the bank of which he was cashier about forty years. He was born in Watertown. Lieut. James R. Goodale, now on the staff of Brig. Gen. Charles King at Honolulu, is his son.

JAMES G. BEACH, an old resident of the Ninth Ward, died on Monday at his home, 25 Grove Street. He was fifty-seven years old, and was born in Haverstraw. He enlisted in the army toward the end of the civil war, but was soon mustered out of service and settled in New York. He had been in the druggists' business up to about five months ago, when failing health compelled him to retire. He leaves a stepdaughter, two sisters, and a brother.

FUNERAL OF A. OAKEY HALL.

Funeral services for ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall were held in St. Leo's Church, Twenty-eighth Street, near Madison Avenue, yesterday forenoon in the presence of a large number of the old friends of the dead lawyer. A delegation from the Lotos Club was present, including Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, John Elderkin, Chandos Fulton, and Charles Inslee Pardee. The New York Press Club was represented by President Joseph Howard, Jr., Amos J. Cummings, A. B. De Frece, and about twenty-five other members. A large wreath of pink roses, orchids, and ferns sent by the Press Club rested on the coffin.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey conducted the services, which consisted of a requiem mass and a short address. The Rev. Father George M. Searle of the Paulist Fathers, who received both Mr. and Mrs. A Oakey Hall into the Roman Catholic Church last March, assisted Father Ducey in the mass. In his address Fathey Ducey said that Mr. Hall, whom he had known from his boyhood, became interested in the Church after a conversation with him about a year ago. Mr. Hall, the clergyman said, maintained his independence and his self-respect even in his adversity.

"Oakey Hall was an honest man," said the reverend speaker. "It was his misfortune to hold the high office of Mayor of New York at a time when the control of his party was in the hands of men without integrity and without honor. He left the office poor. What better testimonial could there be to his honesty? Let it be said that those who in the day of his power bent the cringing suppliant knee in the hope that position and preferment might follow, shunned and avoided him in his hour of adversity and poverty."

Before the coffin was closed those of the dead lawyer's friends who desired were permitted to take a final look at his face. In the long line that moved slowly past the coffin were Peter B. Sweeny, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Henry C. Jarrett, Recorder John W. Goff, Judge James Fitzgerald, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, and Judge Martin T. McMahon of the Court of General Sessions, Justice A. R. Lawrence, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Col. Edward Duffy, Mrs. Frank Leslie, and Walter S. Logan.

From the church the body was taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment. There were no pall bearers.

DR. WILLIAM MACHAN DEAD.

Dr. William Machan, a well-known veterinary surgeon of 358 West Forty-eighth Street, died on Monday night from injuries he sustained while treating a horse the week before

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent, Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The conversion into the 4½% First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1936, undertaken by the undersigned, has reduced the amount of 7% Bonds left outstanding to about $2,000,000, due and payable in 1900.

The 4½% Bonds, except for the about $2,000,000 7% Bonds yet outstanding, constitute, together with the 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The offer is now made to the holders of the 7% Bonds to refund the same into the 4½% Gold Bonds, due 1936, at the price of 104%, the 7% Bonds to be taken on a 3½% interest basis to maturity.

A statement showing the exact terms upon which the exchange is made can be had on application at the offices of the undersigned or at the UNITED STATES TRUST CO., where bonds should be presented for conversion.

This offer is subject to withdrawal or modification without notice.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street, 30 Broad Street.
New York, October 11, 1898.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Prison-Made Goods from Other States.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Court of Appeals has decided that to sell prison-made goods from other States unlabeled is not a crime. The case was the people of the State of New York, appellant, against Samuel K. Hawkins. The defendant was indicted by the Grand Jury of Broome County for having in his possession scrubbing brushes, which he offered to sell to one Cornelius E. Connelly at Binghamton, without and mark, brand, or label thereon, which had been manufactured at the penitentiary at Cleveland, Ohio.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Hesitation still marks Stock Exchange operations. Three or four industrials make up half the total of daily business on the Stock Exchange, and in only a few of the standard railway shares is there any noteworthy activity.

Northern Pacific shares continue conspicuous, the Street being filled with fables misrepresenting the relations of insiders. Ninety-nine per cent. of the reports in circulation touching Northern Pacific disagreements and disarrangements are crude inventions, though the fact that foreign selling begins to show lends some help to bear speculators anxious to work down quotations. Much is heard of alleged snarls over the company's dividend policy, Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. J. J. Hill being quoted as taking diametrically opposite views. Such current stories are much exaggerated. The utmost that can happen, so official assurances aver, is that the dividend proposed on the common stock for next month may be somewhat postponed. The fact that the company is earning such a dividend is not at all open to question.

***

Manipulation in the trust stocks does not at all abate. Over 90,000 shares of Sugar Trust were dealt in yesterday, and the price at one time was up close to 111, and again but a fraction above 108, the closing figure being between 109 and 110, thus showing a fractional net loss for the day.

Much effort was yesterday made to create the impression that the Messrs. Arbuckle had surrendered to the trust and that a settlement compact had been executed. A careful canvass of the sugar trade elicited denials in every quarter. Further cuts in the price of refined sugar are likely to come this week, a fact which does not much indicate that there is any change in the apparent bitterness of the fight under way.

Tobacco Trust shares were less active yesterday than Sugar, but their quotation suffered more. From close to 126 the market price fell below 120, the final quotation showing a net loss of about 4 points for the day. Such continuing declines, in the face of the consolidation deals which have been so much hippodromed, can perhaps be amply accounted for by the report canvassed in official circles after the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday representing that the Tobacco Trust's capital stock is to be raised from $21,000,000 to $40,000,000. What such increase of capital is to be used for—if, indeed, it is to be issued and used at all—is not explained, but explanations never do come at the right time in blind pool properties like Tobacco Trust.

***

The lesser trusts seem to be inclined to reflect the uncertainties and disorganized situation showing among the larger ones. American Cotton Oil, which on forecasts of a dividend to be declared this month sold around 40, was yesterday within a fraction of 34, the dividend having been postponed. Rubber Trust, which a month or so ago was near 50, closed yesterday under 37, dividends promised there having been postponed, as in the Cotton Oil case. Leather Trust shows corresponding downward tendencies, "trade conditions" being now officially represented as discouraging enough to induce a general shut-down of plants throughout the Eastern tanning district.

It is not any trade condition, however, which is chiefly bothering the trusts; the main influence operating in their market is that most of them have been overmanipulated, some of them being dominated by speculative pools, with which insiders are identified. Thus when an inside pool liquidates it is able to have officially distributed alleged depressing information about trade troubles and the like. Thus it is able to get back stock cheap.

***

The money market, in the view of experienced bankers, seems for the time being to have touched bottom, and somewhat stiffer rates may follow, due to increasing demands, because of business development and progress quite apart from Wall Street.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $500 3s, registered, at 104⅝; $88,200 do, coupon, at 105*@105⅝; $4,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111, and $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127⅞.

***

In State securities, $80,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78⅛, seller 20, flat, @78¾, regular.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B. & O., all in. pd.	½	L. E. & W. pf.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Minn. Iron, t. r., Sta.	1
K. C., P. & G.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Lake Erie & West.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Nat. Lead. Co.	½
Am. Malting Co.	½	N. J. Central	1½
Am. Tobacco.	⅜	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4
Central Pacific.	½	Oregon Short Line.	4
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Col., Midland pf.	½	Reading	½
Consolidated Ice.	2¼	Reading 1st pf.	1
Del. & Hudson.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅞	Tenn. C. & Iron	½
Inter. Paper	1½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	⅞	Wabash pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Union Gas 5s.	1	Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st,	1¾	C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio con.	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	3
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s.	1	Ore. S. L., inc. A.	1
Fulton Elev. 1st	6		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $169,797,199; balance, $10,942,332; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,728,907.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short and 3@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜@5.24⅜, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5@7½c premium@par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium, telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par; Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 110¼; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 60½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 77½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 66¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅜. Atchison sold at 12¾; Canadian Pacific at 86⅜, Illinois Central at 112½, New York Central at 118½, Erie first preferred at 35, and Reading at 9. British consols declined ¼, to 109¼ for money and 109 7-16 for the account.

DENIED ON ALL SIDES.

In Wall Street yesterday the story went around, being used with some temporary effect on the Stock Exchange, that finally a "settlement" had been brought about between the Sugar Trust and the outside independent refineries of the Messrs. Arbuckle and the Messrs. Doscher. Current reports had it that such an agreement had not only been entered into, but that a legal compact had been executed. Somewhat similar stories had preceded that which yesterday was made exceedingly elaborate and circumstantial. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES made a careful canvass of the sugar trade, addressing inquiries to representatives of every interest involved. Without exception the Wall Street report was denied or dismissed as ridiculous.

***

At the office of the Sugar Trust the report was treated as a jest. Nobody could be induced even to talk on the subject seriously.

A representative of independent refining interests (a member of the firm of B. H. Howell & Co., selling agents for the Mollenhauer and National Sugar Refining Companies,) said:

"I do not believe there is any effort being made to settle, or that it could be accomplished if the effort were made. There is not the slightest basis at all for the report."

***

A member of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers said:

"We don't care anything about Wall Street reports. We are a firm doing an independent business. We have nothing to say about Wall Street 'settlements'—don't know anything about them. Stories we read in the newspapers about sugar trade 'settlements' are rot; we mind our own business, and we know nothing about the reports in circulation."

IS NEW STOCK ON TAP?

Tobacco Trust financiering plans on a new and big scale are mooted. Reports getting Wall Street attention after the close of business yesterday had it that the present common stock of the Tobacco Trust amounting to $21,000,000 is to be increased to $40,000,000. Neither corroboration nor denial of such rumors could be obtained from official sources.

At the office of the American Tobacco Company, in West Twenty-second Street, nobody could be found to make any statement whatever.

***

Mr. James R. Keene, when asked by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES about the report that $19,000,000 of new Tobacco Trust stock was to be issued, said:

"I do not know of such a plan, and I assure you that I am sincere when I say so. And I have just now no means of verifying the story."

AS TO DIVIDEND POLICY.

Lake Erie and Western showed firmness yesterday morning on comparatively heavy buying orders, some of which came from brokers known to be identified with insiders. The trading in the stock was much more active than on Wednesday, although on that day the fluctuations were much wider. During the afternoon, however, the stock's quotation yielded, dropping from 61½ to 59. The closing was at 60, with a loss of between 1 point and 2 points for the day.

Wall Street has reports of disagreements between Lake Erie and Western Directors about the volume of the company's floating debt, some insisting that it shall not be increased further in order to continue the payment of dividends on the preferred stock.

ACTION THAT SPEAKS.

At the meeting of the Great Northern Railroad Directors yesterday, the dividend on the preferred stock was increased from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum, the quarterly payment being made 1¾ per cent., as against the old rate of 1½ per cent.

Wall Street oracles who have been variously proclaiming the existence of a bad state of affairs among the Northwestern railroads, and intimating that there is to be fighting between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific because of dissensions between Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan, are somewhat disconcerted by this increase in the Great Northern rate.

HOW PRIME BONDS GO.

One of the most successful of recent bond subscriptions was that closed yesterday for the Brooklyn Edison first consolidated 4 per cent. bonds, $2,000,000 of which were offered by Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. and Vermilye & Co. The loan was largely oversubscribed, the advance subscriptions being so unexpectedly heavy that final allotments were on a small percentage basis. This loan's immediate success is indicative of the excellent demand for standard securities.

WESTERN ACTIVITY.

Money market ease continues, 2½ per cent. being the prevailing rate for call accommodation. Time money is also offered liberally. In both departments, however, there seems to be an increasing demand from out of town, and in banking circles there are suggestions of a belief in somewhat higher rates in the near future because of Western calls for funds.

Throughout the West business activity increases steadily. The larger demand for money comes from business circles, rather than from the farming classes for use in crop moving. Everywhere in the Western country there seems to be activity. Idle men are practically unknown. In the City of Duluth, for instance, day laborers, who far overran the market last Spring at $1.10 and $1.20 per day, are now scarce and commanding $1.90 and $2.

OREGON STOCKS HEAVY.

Both Oregon Navigation and Oregon Short Line made declines of 4 full points yesterday. The former figured for only 125 shares and the latter for only 550. In both, however, these light offerings disclosed a notable lack of support. For some time past Wall Street has been hearing vague hints of disturbances among insiders of the Oregon properties, and the heaviness of the stocks is construed to lend color to these stories.

THE TWO PACIFICS.

In a circular letter to customers the Stock Exchange house of Robert Goodbody & Co. writes:

"Northern Pacific common stock has of late shown signs that some such liquidation might be approaching. Northern Pacific has been making wonderful earnings, but the stock has risen greatly, and to be worth its present price the very best management was needed, and also complete harmony with Great Northern. Now we have reason to think that Mr. Hill was not pleased with something which occurred but which may be settled at any moment. At all events, he or his friends seem to have been large sellers of stock, perhaps for the above reason and perhaps because the price was up. Northern Pacific preferred seems far better value at the relative prices than Northern Pacific common.

"However, so far as we can see, Union Pacific stocks are far better than those of Northern Pacific. We have said several times before, and we expect to say it many times again, that we can see no stock in the market selling under par which is, from an investor's standpoint, at all as cheap as Union Pacific preferred, and, so far as we can now see, we shall continue to urge investment in it until it gets above 80."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Expectation of an increase in the Bank of England rate of discount to-morrow.

Weakness of silver in London on cessation of purchases for India.

Annual meeting of Erie stockholders and re-election of retiring Board of Directors.

Increase of $1,666,822 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $2,844,327 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Annual meeting Union Pacific. Retiring Board of Directors re-elected.

Injunction applied for by Northern Central to restrain the officers of the York Southern Railroad from disposing of securities which were to have been transferred to an officer of the Northern Central.

Increase of $11,037 in Long Island Railroad system's surplus net earnings for August, making an increase of $12,916 since July 1.

Annual meeting of stockholders of Plaza Bank, and Board of Directors increased from thirteen to twenty-one.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed increases:

Denver and Rio Grande	$13,600
Iowa Central	9,248
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	5,114
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,065
Mexican Central	61,095
Mexican National	4,836
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	16,354
St. Joseph and Grand Island	5,910
Texas Pacific	27,048
Wabash	18,536
Total increase, ten roads	$163,806
Increase previously reported	120,251
Total increase, twelve roads	$284,057

***

The following showed decreases:

Canadian Pacific	$34,000
Toledo and Ohio Central	5,186
Wisconsin Central	3,004
Total decrease, three roads	$42,190
Net increase	$241,867

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	8
Kings County Inc.	9¼	10¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1⅛	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	110
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	115
Union Railway stock	175	180
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	114	118
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	105½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	25¾	26½
Amsterdam preferred	63	64½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	21½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	116
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	28½	28¾
Federal Steel pf.	69	69½
Glucose common	58	58¼
Glucose pf.	108	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	52
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120¾
Michigan-Peninsular	10½	11½
Michigan-Penisular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20¼	21½
Standard Distilling pf.	68¾	69½
Standard Oil Trust	417	419
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	162½	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,547	6,444
1st week Oct.	$634,000	$608,000	$377,000
From Jan. 1	18,833,247	16,998,811	15,005,712
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month Sept.	$141,628	$162,114	$154,304
From July 1	409,244	473,513	434,857
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week Oct.	$199,100	$185,500	$180,400
From July 1	2,432,000	2,236,500	2,038,894
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
1st week Oct.	$48,459	$39,211	$34,777
From July 1	587,800	506,633	429,620
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	770	339
1st week Oct.	$61,058	$55,944	$20,747
From Jan. 1	2,478,815	1,656,066	553,765
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week Oct.	$11,080	$8,974	$5,880
From Jan. 1	394,346	290,132	271,557
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
1st week Oct.	$287,407	$226,312	$192,185
From Jan. 1	9,997,103	10,190,923	7,569,459
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Oct.	$113,286	$108,450	$107,590
From Jan. 1	4,631,681	4,335,063	3,783,423
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
1st week Oct.	$330,537	$314,183	$308,175
From July 1	3,248,371	3,356,437	3,305,576
ST. J. & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Oct.	$36,940	$31,031	$23,000
From July 1	316,571	345,921	215,252
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Oct.	$166,242	$139,193	$181,586
From Jan. 1	5,370,760	4,927,268	4,567,674
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week Oct.	$36,229	$41,415	$32,862
From July 1	501,976	383,899	481,736
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
1st week Oct.	$308,736	$290,200	$248,655
From July 1	3,959,878	3,681,524	3,417,388
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
1st week Oct.	$103,438	$106,442	$87,417
From July 1	1,427,290	1,445,698	1,294,875
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD system for August—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$695,987	$632,715	$63,272
Op. expenses	364,651	313,209	51,442
Net earnings	331,336	319,506	11,830
Prop. ex. to gross.	52.39	49.50	...
Other income	23,780	25,944	*2,164
Total	355,116	345,450	9,666
Fixed charges and taxes	115,127	116,498	*1,371
Surplus	239,989	228,952	11,037
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,322,004	1,242,589	79,415
Net earnings	628,363	616,938	11,425
Surplus	448,531	435,615	12,916
Railroad alone for August—			
Gross earnings	611,407	546,278	65,129
Net earnings	270,189	245,737	23,452
Surplus	210,464	187,995	22,469
For two months—			
Gross earnings	1,147,406	1,072,204	75,202
Net earnings	534,987	513,011	21,926
Surplus	378,833	355,730	23,103

*Decrease.

Private Bank in Michigan Robbed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 11.—Jacob Denherder's private bank at Zeeland was broken into early this morning and the safe blown open with dynamite and rifled. It is estimated that the loss will be $10,000, although the examination has not yet been finished. Rain this morning has obliterated all traces of the robbers.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

***

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Iron Silver sold at .60.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .54, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at .68, 100 Garfield Rosa at .15, 1,100 Pharmacist at .04, 200 Portland at 1.45, seller 10, and 500 Utah at .07.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03@.03¼@.03¼, 800 Anchoria at .74@.76@.75, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08¾@.08¾, 2,800 Garfield Consolidated at .12@.13@.12½, 1,800 Isabella at .24½@.25@.24@.24½, 1,500 Lillie at 1.10@1.12@1.11, 800 Mount Rosa at .17, 500 Union at .20, and 1,000 Work at .08½@.09.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.79	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.04	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.10	King. & Pem. Iron	.10
Best & Belcher	.21	La Crosse	.06
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.09	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia, B. H.	.20	Mexican	.18
Challar	.12	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.73	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.36	Sierra Nevada	.70
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.65
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.18	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.70
Belcher	.09	Plymouth	.11
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Brunswick Con.	.60	Potosi	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.60	Quicksilver	1.25
Challar	.15	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.11	Sierra Nevada	.67
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Standard	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con.	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.06
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.18
Eureka Con.	.20	Quicksilver pf.	.18
Father De Smet	.12	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.47
Hale & Norcross	.30	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.22
Iron Silver	.60	Isabella	.24
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.15	Mount Rosa	.15
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.18	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.17	Specimen	.03
Moulton	.15	Union	.19
Ontario	3.50	Work	.07
Ophir	.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.12
G. Magnet	.001¾	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.12	Garfield Con.	.12
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Legonda	.32	Isabella	.24
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.06¼
Rocky Mountain	.11	Justine	.02
St. Paul Caribou	2.00	Lillie	1.10
Waldorf	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20¼
Alamo	.03	Mount Rosa	.16
Anaconda	.55	Old Gold	.003
Anchoria	.74	Sentinel	.004¼
Cripple Ck. Con.	.08½	Union	.19
Cannon Ball	.003	Work	.08½
Copper Rock	.00½		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$1,000 Bleecker Street and Ful

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
35	36	1,231	American Cotton Oil..	34¾	35	34½	35	+ ¼
85	86	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	86	86	85¾	85¾	— ½
29½	29¾	400	Am. Malting Co.....	30	30	29½	29½	— ½
130	134	15	American Express	132¼	132¼	130	130	.....
11¼	11⅝	103	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
109⅝	109⅞	89,280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	110	110⅝	108¾	109⅜	— ⅜
105	105¼	542	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	105	105	104⅞	105	— ¼
98	98	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	98	98	98	98	.....
120¼	120⅝	34,905	American Tobacco	125	125⅝	119⅝	120⅜	—3⅛
27	27¾	300	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	.....
86½	86⅝	10	Am. S. & W. Co. pf....	86¼	86¼	86¼	86½	.....
35	36	20	Ann Arbor pf.....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
12¼	12½	460	At., T. & S. F.....	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	33	5,315	At., T. & S. F. pf....	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
44½	45	1,100	B. & O., all in. pd....	44½	45	44½	45	+ ½
3	3¼	1,250	Bay State Gas	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
63⅞	64	8,535	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅛	64⅜	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
123	125	55	Brooklyn Union Gas...	123	123¼	123	123¼	.....
52¼	53	200	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
24¼	25	650	Central Pacific	24	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
21⅜	21½	805	Chesapeake & Ohio...	21¾	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
113¾	113⅞	9,342	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	113⅝	114	113⅜	113⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	14	4,105	Chicago Great West...	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
106½	106⅝	11,445	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106½	+ ⅛
155½	...	230	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	155¼	155½	155½	155½	+ ¼
129½	130	125	Chicago & Northw	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
175	...	28	Chicago & Northw. pf.	175	175	174¾	174¾	.....
100	100¼	5,712	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	100½	100½	100¼	100⅛	— ¼
33¾	34	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
39½	40¼	50	C., C., C. & St. L.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
15⅝	16¼	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	— ⅜
43⅞	44¼	800	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	44¾	44	44¼	44¼	— ¾
6	7	42	Colorado Midland	6	6	6	6	.....
16⅛	17	218	Colorado Midland pf..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
168	169¼	125	Consolidated Gas	169	169	169	169	.....
44½	45½	655	Consolidated Ice	46	46	45	45	—2¼
105⅜	105	1,644	Delaware & Hudson..	104½	104½	103⅝	104	—1
...	148¼	210	Del., Lack. & West....	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	—2¾
53⅞	54	266	Denver & R. G. pf....	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	— ⅛
125	...	222	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	121	121	121	121	+1
13	13⅜	610	Erie	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
33¾	34	600	Erie 1st pf.....	33¾	33⅝	33¼	33½	—1⅞
79	79½	156	General Electric	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
134½	135¼	1,200	Great Northern pf.....	134½	135	134½	134½	— ½
89½	98	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
33½	34	120	Hawaiian Sugar	33	33	33	33	.....
109	109½	724	Illinois Central	108⅝	109	108½	109	.....
98	109	4	Ill. Cent., leased line..	90	90	90	90	.....
99	94	100	Ill. Steel Co., tr. std.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
53¼	53½	940	International Paper ..	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53¼	—1½
86½	87	700	Int. Paper pf.....	87½	87½	86⅜	86¾	+ ⅛
8½	9	5	Iowa Central pf.....	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
32	33	100	Iowa Central pf.....	32	32	32	32	—1
5½	6½	100	Kanawha & Michigan..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	18	2,700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	16½	18	16½	17⅞	+1
47	47½	380	Lacled Gas pf.....	48	48	47¼	47¼	— ⅞
13¾	13⅞	1,285	Lake Erie & Western.	14½	14½	13½	13¾	+1¼
59½	60	3,477	L. E. & West. pf.....	61½	61½	59¾	60	+1
53⅝	53¾	2,590	Louisville & Nashville.	53½	54	53½	53¾	+ ¼
92¾	93	5,805	Manhattan Con	92¾	93¾	92⅝	92¾	— ⅛
161¼	164	2,578	Metropolitan St. Ry....	164⅜	164⅝	162¼	163½	— ¼
88½	90	5	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90	90	90	90	.....
124	124½	500	Minn Iron, t. r. std...	124½	125	124½	125	+1
10¼	10⅜	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
30¾	31¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	32	32	31	31	—1¾
32	32⅜	1,430	Missouri Pacific	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	32⅛	+ ⅜
26½	28¼	25	Mobile & Ohio.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
31½	31⅞	560	National Lead Co.....	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ½
108	111	29	National Lead Co. pf..	110	110¼	110	110	.....
2¾	2⅞	300	National Linseed Oil..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
88½	89¼	1,540	New Jersey Central...	90¼	90¾	88	88	—1½
99	99	123	New York Air Brake.	99	99	99	99	+2½
114⅞	115¼	1,610	New York Central	115	115	115	114⅞	— ⅛
6	6¼	300	North American	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
38⅜	38½	26,389	Northern Pacific	38⅞	39	38½	38½	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	9,280	Northern Pacific pf...	74¾	75⅛	74½	74½	— ⅛
4¼	7	34	Ontario Mining.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
15	15¼	310	Ontario & Western....	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
53	56	125	Oregon R. & Nav.....	53	53	53	53	—4
73	77	15	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	72	72	72	72	.....
26	29	550	Oregon Short Line....	26	26	26	26	—4
32	32½	625	Pacific Mail	32	32¼	32	32¼	.....
1	1⅛	10	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
103¾	103¾	6,075	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅝	103⅞	103	103⅜	— ⅛
42¾	43	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	43	43¼	43	43⅛	—1⅛
65	66½	100	P., C. & St. L. pf.....	66½	66½	66½	66½	.....
8¼	9½	800	Pitts. & Western pf....	9	9	9	9¼	+ ¼
190	190½	73	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	191	191	189¾	189¾	.....
17	17¼	2,220	Reading	17¼	17¼	16¾	17	— ½
39¾	39⅞	7,860	Reading 1st pf.....	41	41	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	660	Reading 2d pf.....	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
7⅛	8	100	St. L. & San Fran.....	7	7¼	7	7	.....
63	63½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	63	63	63	63	—1
30	30½	5	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	.....
165	170	26	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	166	166	166	166	.....
23	23⅛	300	Southern Pacific	23	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
32½	32⅜	1,851	Southern Railway pf...	32¾	33	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	180	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26½	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
12¾	13	35	Texas Pacific	13	13	13	13	.....
31⅜	32	3,929	Union Pacific	31⅞	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	.....
64¼	64⅜	4,108	Union Pacific pf.....	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
2	2¼	1,335	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
6	6¼	1,800	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ¼
63¼	63½	5,720	U. S. Leather pf.....	63¾	63¾	62	63⅜	—1¼
36⅞	37	9,466	United States Rubber.	38½	38⅝	36½	36⅞	—1¼
100½	100⅝	2,576	U. S. Rubber pf.....	101¾	102½	99	100⅜	— ⅛
20	20¼	510	Wabash pf.....	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
90¼	90⅝	644	Western Union Tel...	90½	90⅝	90⅛	90⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	4	100	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Sales.....		300,183						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
500.....100½
2,000.....100½
500.....100¼
Alb & Sus con 6s
1,000.....116
Am Dock & Imp 5s
5,000.....114
At, T & S F adjst 4s
5,000.....71
10,000.....70⅞
14,000.....70¾
9,000.....70⅝
Gen 4s
2,000.....93⅜
13,000.....93¼
32,000.....93½
500.....93⅝
500.....93½
500.....93¼
2,500.....93½
5,000.....93⅜
11,000.....93½
9,000.....93⅜
500.....93⅜
10,000.....93¼
B & O 3½s, when issued
10,000.....95¼
B & O 4s, when issued
35,000.....93¼
Brooklyn Union Gs 5s
1,000.....116¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000.....87¼
Buff, R & P G M 5s
2,000.....106¼
Bur, C R & N 1st
5,500.....107⅜
Canada So 1st 5s
3,000.....110
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
6,000.....88⅞
29,000.....89
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
5,000.....36
10,000.....35¼
10,000.....35¼
5,000.....35½
Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000.....114
2,000.....114¼
Cent Ohio reorg 1st
5,000.....107½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000.....115¼
1,000.....116
Registered
1,000.....115
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
5,000.....118⅝
Chi, Bur & Nor 5
2,000.....108⅜
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000.....115⅞
C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
25,000.....103
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
3,000.....110¼
3,000.....110⅝
2,000.....111
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000.....111½
Chi, M & St P cons 7s
1,000.....154½
18,000.....155
Chi & Pac West 5s
5,000.....117¼
H & D Div 7s
5,000.....129½
Chi & N W S F 6s
5,000.....116
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
11,000.....104½
5,000.....104⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s
2,000.....89¾
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
3,000.....111¾
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $85 paid
2,000.....78
10,000.....78½
Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000.....96
Detroit City Gas 5s
3,000.....93
Total sales.....
Col & Ninth Avenue 1st
5,000.....120¾
5,000.....121
Den & Rio Grande 4s
7,000.....97
2,000.....96¾
Erie 1st con 7s
2,000.....144
12,000.....143½
Erie 4s prior bonds
6,000.....92
Evans & Ind 1st con
10,000.....98⅝
Evans & T H gen 5s
1,000.....95½
Fulton Elevated 1st
5,000.....40
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
9,000.....84½
Ill Cent, St L Div 3s
10,000.....79½
Int & Gt Nor 1st
5,000.....122¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
15,000.....73¼
25,000.....73⅜
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000.....53
Knox & Ohio 1st
5,000.....116½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000.....105¼
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
1,000.....101
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
2,000.....120¾
3,000.....121
Louis & Nash G M 6s
12,000s20F.....119
16,000.....119
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000.....90½
5,000.....90¼
33,000.....90⅜
6,000.....90½
Met St Ry gen 5s
53,000.....114
1,000.....113¾
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
11,000.....78¼
Mich Cent 5s, 1902
1,000.....105
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000.....106½
Minn & St L 1st 5s
5,000.....108½
5,000.....44¼
5,000.....142½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000.....88¾
10,000.....88⅜
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
13,000.....104½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
3,000.....123
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
3,000.....100½
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st
1,000.....108½
Nor Pac 1st coup
3,000.....117½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
2,000.....94¼
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000.....107¼
N Y, S & W Term 5s
5,000.....111
Norf & W Ry con 4s
9,000.....83
Northern Ohio 1st
4,000.....100
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000.....116⅜
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
24,000.....66⅝
1,000.....66½
500.....66⅜
4,000.....66⅜
16,000.....66¼
Pac of Mo 2d ext
1,000.....108¾
7,000.....108⅝
10,000.....109
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000c.....81⅝
35,000.....82
13,000.....82⅛
6,000.....82
1,000.....81⅝
10,000.....81⅞
5,000.....81⅜
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000.....88
Rome & Wat cons
1,000.....124⅛
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000.....96¾
2,000.....96⅞
3,000.....97
St L S W 1st
5,000.....79
St P, M & M 2d
6,000.....121¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
17,000.....67⅝
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
6,000.....97½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000.....109½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....97
4,000.....97⅜
Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
7,000s10F.....103
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....106½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000.....44¼
5,000.....44⅜
Third Avenue 1st 5s
5,000.....124½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
6,000.....90
Union Pacific 4s
6,000.....99
2,000.....99⅛
1,000.....99
32,000.....99⅛
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000.....78
10,000.....77⅞
24,000.....77⅝
10,000.....77⅝
50,000.....77½
10,000.....77½
25,000.....77⅛
3,000.....77⅝
28,000.....77¼
U S Leather Co 6s
4,000.....116½
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000.....112½
Wabash 2d 5s
9,000.....88
Wabash deb, Series B
50,000.....31
West Shore gtd 4s reg
5,000.....100½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....59¼
5,000.....58⅞
4,000.....58⅝
10,000.....58⅜
10,000.....59¼
$1,486,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	...
3s, r., 1918	104¾	105¼
3s, c., 1918	105½	105¾
3s, 1918, small	105	106
4s, r., 1907	110½	110¾
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	127	127½
4s, c., 1925	127	127½
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
Currency 6s, 1899-1902	¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1902	..	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Adams Express	110	116
Alb. & Sus	185	...
American Coal	110	120
Am. Dist. Tel	...	40
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	78¾	80
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33	34
Am. Tobacco pf.	118	125
Ann Arbor	11	12
B. & O., when is'd.	30	32
B. & O. S. W. pf.	68	68¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6¼
Boston A. L. pf.	103	108
Brunswick City	7½	8½
Buff., R. & P.	30	33
Buff., R. & P. pf.	67½	75
Bur. C. R. & N.	80	..
Canadian Pacific	83¾	84
Chi. & Alton	152	158
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	53½	54½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	106½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	40	41¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28½
Chi., Ind. & L. deb.	70¾	73
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29½	32
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	88
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	...
Col. Fuel & Iron.	20½	21½
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col., H. V. & T.	3½	5¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	..
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	46	...
Consol. Ice pf.	87½	93½
Den. & R. G.	13	13¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	14	15½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	...
Eastern Elevator	55	...
Eighth Avenue	350	...
Erie 2d pf.	17	18
Ev. & T. H.	33	33½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	65
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15
Green Bay & W.	30	..
Harlem	350	..
Homestake	55	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	14
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	5	7
Lake Shore	192½	194
Long Island	47	54
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	4¾	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Michigan Central	106	108
Minn. & St. L.	26	28
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	10	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	22	..
Morris & Essex	155	..
Nat. Biscuit	119½	122
Nat. Biscuit pf.	94	96
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	75
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. Coal	33	40
N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
N. Y. C. & St. L.	..	..
1st pf.	60	80

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	33
Norfolk So.	55	66
Nor. & West.	13	15½
Nor. & West. pf.	48¼	49
Pacific Coast	44	46
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	80	85
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60	64
Penn. Coal	330	...
Peo. & Eastern	3	5
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	5¾	7
Rens. & Saratoga	185	...
Rome, W. & O.	123½	...
Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	56	58
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	16	22
St. L. S. W.	4¾	5¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	10¾	11¾
St. P. & Duluth	21	24
St. P. & D. pf.	87	90
St. P. & Omaha	78¼	79
St. P. & O. pf.	157	160
Sil. bullion certfs.	61	62
Sixth Avenue	200	...
Southern Ry.	8¼	8½
Standard R. & T.	6	6¾
T. P. Land Tr.	7	8
Third Avenue	150	155
Tol. & O. C.	...	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Tol., Peo. & West.	20	30
Twin City R. T.	96	97
U. S. Express	40	44
Wabash	7¼	7⅝
Wells-F. Express	120	125
West. Chi. St. Ry.	..	94½
W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	19	19⅝
Western Union	90	91¼
Wis. Central pf.	4	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
33,380	Am. Sug. Refs.	110¾	110¾	109	109⅜
9,840	Am. Tobacco	124⅞	125⅝	119⅞	120⅝
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11½	11½	11½	11½
20	A. & T. & S. F. pf.	32⅞	33	32⅞	33
1,610	Brook. R. T.	64	64¼	63⅞	63⅞
3,870	C., R. & P.	113¾	114	113¼	113⅝
5,470	C., R. & P. pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
780	C., R. I. & Pac.	100½	100⅝	100¼	100¼
100	Central of N. J.	88¼	88¾	88	88½
10	Ches. & Ohio	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21⅜
120	Del. & Hudson	104⅜	104⅜	103¾	103¾
10	Gen. Electric	79	79	79	79
700	Louis. & Nash.	53⅜	53⅞	53¼	53¼
3,940	Manhattan	92⅞	93¼	92¼	92⅞
80	Mo. Pacific	32	32	31⅞	31⅞
2,200	Nor. Pac. pf.	38⅝	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
1,240	Nor. Pac. pf.	74⅝	75⅛	74¼	74⅜
10	N. Y. Central	115	115	115	115
10	National Lead	32	32	32	32
870	People's Gas	102¼	103¾	102¼	103¼
120	Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
440	Reading 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅞	39¼	39⅝
70	Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	26⅞	26½	26½
10	Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Union Pacific	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅝
210	Union Pac. pf.	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¼
100	U. P. D. & G.	2	2	2	2
140	U. S. Rubber	38	38	36½	36½
50	U. S. Leath. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼
20	Western Union	90½	90½	90½	90½

62,600

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000	C. & O. 4½s	86	86	86	86
15,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	68	68	68	68
15,000	Texas Pac. 2s	44½	44½	44½	44½
1,000	Union Pac. 4s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
63,000	L. N. 3d	78	78	77¾	77¾
42,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	59½	59¼	58¾	58¾

$151,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.11	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.23
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.24	.20
Challenge Con.	.15	.14
Chollar	.13	.13
Confidence	.45	.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	.73
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.19	.18
Hale & Norcross	.99	.90
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.18	.17
Occidental Con.	.74	...
Ophir	.56	.53
Overman	.08	.04
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.07	.07
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.80	.78
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con.	.24	.22
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.18	.19
Silver bars	59¼	Mexican dollars, drafts, sight, 47½; telegraph, 20.	47¼@47⅝

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	3¾	3	3¾
Anaconda	45	51	51	60
Arkansas L.	73	76	73	76
Argentum	20½	23½	20½	23½
Battle	38½	39	38½	38¾
Columbine	14⅞	15	14¾	14⅞
Consolidated	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅜
Elkton	.109	110	111	112¾
El Paso	10¾	11	11¼	11¼
Golden Fleece	20	40	20	40
Gold King	75	77½	79	80½
Gibson	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼
Gold Coin	.140	145	145	147
Garfield	11⅝	12	11	12⅝
Isabella	24	24¼	24¼	24½
Independence	62½	63	64	65
Jefferson	6	8	6	8
Jackpot	13½	13⅝	14⅜	14⅞
Lillie	.119	120	110	120
Moon Anchor	17¼	17¾	11¼	11⅝
Matos	31	31½	32	33½
Portland	.144	146	141½	142½
Pharmacist	3⅝	3¾	4½	4⅝
Rawlings	47	49½	47	48
Rosa	17½	18	16⅞	17
Union	19¾	20	19⅞	20
Work	8¾	8½	8½	8⅞

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.22
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	19.25
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅞
Lard, prime	5.17½
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.15

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@63¼c; No. 2 red, 66c; No. 2 corn, 20½@20¾c; No. 3 yellow corn, 20¾@30c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 2 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 3 white, 23¾@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 48@49c; No. 2 barley, 32@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90½c; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.70@$7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $4.70@$4.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Caution continued to characterize the relation of speculators to the cotton market yesterday. It was assumed that Monday's decline eliminated the weaker long interests and cleared the market of that pressure. On this theory the market yesterday opened steady at 1@2 points advance, and further advanced 2@3 points. The improving tendency of the market was assisted by the indication of well-sustained interest on the part of English spinners in spot cotton. Spot sales at Liverpool, as officially reported, reached 15,000 bales at a decline of 1-32d. Game have been soliciting a much larger absorption of cotton by English consumers, but 15,000 bales were regarded as a very respectable aggregate, in view of all the talk of heavy receipts of cotton at the ports. As a matter of fact, the movement of new cotton continues upon a heavy and burdensome scale, despite which the foreign demand for cotton shows broadening activity. This condition caused hesitation on the part of would-be sellers for short account, especially as the yellow fever quarantine remained a factor. According to latest advices from Louisiana and Mississippi, the fever situation was quite as serious as at any time since the outb

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Sir Walter Added Another to His Long List of Close Victories.

BRIAR SWEET ALSO A WINNER

She Led All the Way, but When Bangle Became Dangerous Maher Sent Her Along Under the Whip.

If old Sir Walter, now eight years old, and beyond the age at which ordinary horses are raced, continues much longer to run as he did yesterday, he will eclipse Barnum, whose races at an old age are still pointed to with pride by the racegoing public. Sir Walter was one of the best race horses of his day, and he was a dangerous horse in any sort of company. His bay coat covers a heart as stout as any that ever throbbed within a thoroughbred, and this quality won many races for him when the odds were against him. Age, however, has taken some of the edge from his speed, but it has not lessened the stoutness of his heart one whit, and yesterday in a handicap at a mile and an eighth he beat a good field after one of the bravest struggles he ever put up in his long career on the turf. The field was not a large one, but the material was excellent, and, as was to be expected, an interesting contest resulted. It was nip and tuck all through the final sixteenth, and Sir Walter had nothing to sustain him but his incomparable gameness.

Sir Walter jumped to the front at the start and showed the way around for half a mile and then gave way to Candleblack. The old horse fell back to second place and rated along in company with Peep o' Day and Warrenton, but on the turn to the stretch he came up again and easily passed Candleblack. It was no easy task, however, to shake off Peep o' Day, and Clayton kept driving as hard as he knew how. Warrenton, too, was becoming dangerous, but Spencer had waited too long with him. He came like a steam engine when Spencer did send him out, but, although he gained inch by inch, he just failed by a head to get to Sir Walter, and the latter, who has won probably more nose finishes than any other horse on the turf, added another short margin race to his credit.

Another splendid race was that put up by Briar Sweet in the Dixiana Stakes. She was the favorite, while Banastar was a close second choice, but while she proved herself worthy of her trust, Banastar ran a disappointing race and finished last. Briar Sweet made all the running and was never headed, but Maher took no chances with her, and when Bangle came dangerously near in the stretch he cut her with the whip and drove her out. There was a general closing up in the stretch, when it looked as if the speedy sister to Dr. Hasbrouck might be beaten, but, although Handsel and Swiftmas came fast, they were unequal to the task and finished heads apart, respectively third and fourth, while Bangle was second.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $5 each; $300 to the winner, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:24.

1—Julius Cæsar, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. c., 3 years, by Tyrant-Stella, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Littlefield)
2—Bress, S. A. White's ch. c., 3, 110, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)
3—Felix Dale, J. Burton & Co.'s b. f., 3, 107, 10 to 1.....(James)

Emmanora, 107, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Floraline, 107, 100 to 1, (Collins;) Stiff-ur, 107, 5 to 1, Simon Stein, 107, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Trianon, 112, 20 to 1, (Cunningham;) Tom Ford, 110, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Genaro, 107, 20 to 1, (Turner;) May Burns, 112, 40 to 1, (Burns,) and Delicate, 107, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each and $5 additional for starters, with $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:23¾.

1—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., aged, by Midlothian-La Scala, 111 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Warrenton, W. L. Olive's b. c., 3, 109, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)
3—Pep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 5, 125, 5 to 1.....(Taral)

Charina, 98, 12 to 1, (Dean;) Candelaria, 108, 12 to 1, (James;) Whitefrost, 126, 9 to 2, (Maher,) and Candleblack, 109, 3 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each; with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41½.

1—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., 3 years, by Midlothian-Mottle, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
*Blueaway, James Galway's b. c., 3, 103, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Moody)
2—Estaca, J. C. Quinn's b. h., 4, 111, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Mazarine, Bennington & Gardner's ch. g., 5, 112, 6 to 1.....(Burns)

Banquo II., 105, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Glonoine, 105, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Uncle Louis, 89, 60 to 1, (Michaels;) Double Quick, 105, 25 to 1, (Clawson;) Oxnard, 103, 7 to 1, (James;) Hanlon, 102, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Myth, 105, 40 to 1, (Weber,) and Rossifer, 102, 60 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Blueaway finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

The Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Equerry	163	Pifler	148
Trillion	163	Trayella	145
Gov. Budd	154	El Cid	145
Phoebus	151	Widower	131

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Last three-quarters of the Withers course.

Kinnikinic	127	Midlight	111
Orion	118	Momentum	110
Geisha	117	Armament	107
Black Venus	115	Swamp Angel	107
Miss Miriam	114	Rossifer	98
Takanassee	112	Marito	97

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Tampus	105	Morning	92
Gaze	103	King's Pride	92
Tartan	102	Passe Partout	92
Belle of Troy	102	Miss Smith	92
Tinctous	100	Kirkwood	90
Belle of H.	97	Col. Tenny	90
Leando	95	Helen Thomas	87
Greatland	95		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs on the Withers course.

Handball	124	Danforth	106
George Keene	119	Gala Day	104
St. Callatine	112	Field Lark	99
Tabouret	111	Sensational	93
Geisha	100	Kilt	92
Bardella	107	Marito	90
L'Alouette	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old. Five furlongs on the Eclipse course.

Lamity	112	Lady Lindsey	112
Effervescent	112	Claroba	112
Prestidigitatrice	112	Anita	112
Sombre	112	Merry Heart	112
Tender	112	Lady in Blue	112

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers' mile.

Manassas	105	Nosey	102
Headlight II.	104	Rossifer	101
Continental	104	Decanter	100
Double Quick	104	Miss Tenny	94
Handpress	104	Long Acre	91

Sale of Yearlings.

A number of yearlings were sold at Morris Park yesterday, those bringing $400 or over being as follows:

Chestnut colt by Onondaga-Roseola; T. P. Hayes	$700
Chestnut colt by Meddler-Spring Gun; W. H. Laudemann	900
Bay colt, by Meddler-Fatima; S. Paget	600
Chestnut colt by Bramble-Red Dress; H. E. Leigh	400
Bay colt by Fonso-Reveal; O. J. Joyner.	450
Chestnut colt by Fonso-Falerna; J. E. Madden	1,600
Chestnut colt by Fonso-Lesbia; W. H. Laudemann	550
Brown filly by Fonso-Workmate; R. Tucker	400
Brown filly by Fonso-Lillian Beatrice; J. E. Madden	525
Brown filly by Fonso-Minnie Williams; R. Tucker	400
Bay colt by Meduff-Ilma B.; P. Winner.	700
Bay colt by Candlemas-Miss Ransom; S. C. Hildreth	1,000
Bay colt by Bermuda-Laura Stone; J. D. Smith	1,800

TOD SLOANE AT NEWMARKET.

American Jockey Wins Two Races and Finishes Second Twice.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day the Two-Year-Old Course Nursery Plate (handicap) of 200 sovereigns and 30 sovereigns to the second, was won by Pio Torterolo's La Urugura. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay gelding Manatee, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second, and London, belonging to Mr. Barrow, was third. There were eight horses in this race, and the betting was 7 to 4 against Manatee.

The Newmarket Oaks was won by Sir J. Miller's bay filly Santhia, by St. Simon, out of Sanda, ridden by Tod Sloane. This race is of not less than 500 sovereigns and 50 sovereigns for the second, by subscription of 25 sovereigns each for starters, 10 sovereigns forfeit, for three-year-olds. Four horses ran over the two middle miles of the Beacon Course, (one mile seven furlongs and 203 yards.) The betting was 4 to 1 against Santhia.

The Clearwell Stakes was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Caiman, ridden by Sloane. This race is of 50 sovereigns, half forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns. There were five starters in this event. The betting was 9 to 2 against Sloane's mount.

A selling plate for all ages was won by Mr. Bidwell's six-year-old chestnut horse Whiston. Nakhelia, ridden by Sloane, finished second, and Primrose Hill was third. Ten horses ran. The betting was 85 to 20 against Nakhelia.

Lexington Races Postponed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—The races were postponed to-day on account of rain.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Win and Lose a Game in Baltimore—Victory Due to Good Batting.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	101	45	.692
Baltimore	94	51	.648
Cincinnati	91	59	.607
Chicago	84	65	.564
Cleveland	79	65	.549
Philadelphia	75	70	.517
New York	74	72	.507
Pittsburg	71	74	.490
Louisville	67	79	.459
Brooklyn	53	88	.376
Washington	50	99	.336
St. Louis	39	111	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 3; New York, 1.
New York, 8; Baltimore, 2.
Brooklyn, 14; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 14; Washington, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Boston in Washington.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Louisville.

Gastons, one of the recent acquisitions to the Brooklyns' pitching department, had another trial yesterday, and if the easy manner in which he disposed of the Philadelphias at Washington Park is any criterion he will make a reputation in the major League. A three-bagger by Delehanty in the sixth inning was all that saved the visitors from being shut out. Fifield, the visitors' pitcher, was like an amateur before the Brooklyns, who made sixteen hits for a total of twenty-eight bases off his delivery, eight of their fourteen runs being earned. The Brooklyns also outfielded the visitors. Daly and Magoon completed several fast plays. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Sheck'd, cf.	2	2	0	0	1
Jones, fr.	4	1	2	0	1
Anderson, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Magoon, ss.	1	2	0	4	0
Daly, 2b.	2	1	2	4	0
La'C'ce, 1b.	2	3	13	0	0
Hallman, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1
Grim, c.	0	2	2	2	0
Gaston, p.	0	2	1	0	3
Total	14	16	21	14	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Douglass, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1
Lajoie, 2b.	1	0	2	3	1
Dele'nty, lf.	1	2	1	1	1
Flick, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	4	4	0
McFar'nd, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Cross, ss.	0	1	5	5	1
Fifield, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	5	18	16	4

Brooklyn	1	4	0	7	2	0	x	14
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Anderson, Delehanty. Three-base hits—Jones, Anderson, Hallman, Gaston, Delehanty. Home run—La Chance. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Fifield, 1. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Bases on balls—Off Gaston, 2; off Fifield, 2. Double plays—Magoon, Daly, and La Chance; Delehanty and Lajoie. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard. Umpire—Mr. Hunt. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

NEW YORKS BREAK EVEN.

They Win the Second Game in Baltimore by Good Batting.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—The Baltimores and New Yorks broke even to-day. In the first contest the locals got five of their six hits in the second and fifth innings and tallied enough to win. Both teams played a sharp and errorless game. In the second game four singles, a two-bagger, a hit batsman, and an error gave the New Yorks 5 runs in the fifth inning. Doheny was hit by a pitched ball and resigned in favor of Seymour, who retired the Baltimores without a hit in the two innings which he pitched. The game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Kelley, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	2	8	1	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Dem'ville, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Robinson, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Maul, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Ball, ss.	0	0	1	3	4
Total	3	6	27	8	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	2	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	0	4	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	1	4	5	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	3	16	0	0
Seymour, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Foster, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Meekin, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1	11	27	16	0

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Double plays—McGann and Ball; Van Haltren, Geason, and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Maul, 1. Struck out—By Maul, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 2; New York, 9. Umpire—Hr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	B	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Kelley, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	0	9	1	0
Holmes, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Dement, 2b.	0	1	0	4	2
Robinson, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Kitson, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Hughes, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ball, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	4	18	11	2

NEW YORK.	B	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	2	5	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
S'm'r, rf. & p.	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	2	3	2
Foster, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Lt'r, c & rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Doheny, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	10	18	14	3

Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	1	0	5	0	—6

Stolen bases—Dement, (2,) Joyce, McGraw, Robinson. Two-base hit—Foster. Earned runs—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 1; by Kitson, 3. Passed ball—Haltmer. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; New York, 4. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Boston, 14; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Boston team to-day made their possession of the pennant a certainty by defeating the Washingtons easily. The latter fielded very badly and could not hit Lewis, while the wearers of the laurel hit Baker's delivery freely. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—5
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4—14

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Boston, 7. Base hits—Washington, 7; Boston, 19. Errors—Washington, 11; Boston, 2. Batteries—Washington, Baker and Farrell; Boston, Lewis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Brig. Gen. McLeer and Staff Spend the Day at the Ranges.

Brigadier Gen. James McLeer and staff of the Second Brigade, New York National Guard, spent yesterday shooting on the target ranges at Creedmoor. When the staff arrived at the entrance to the range grounds no flag fluttered from the official flagpole. The halyards had been cut by vandals and tied across the gateway. When Miss Scully, a daughter of the restaurateur on the range, went out early in the morning she was tripped up by the halyards and seriously injured. The halyards were cut Monday night. The scores yesterday were as follows:

MARKSMEN.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Gen. James McLeer.	3 3 4 5 4—19	0 2 4 5 2—13	—32
Major T. H. Babcock.	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 2 4 3 3—16	—31
Major F. J. J. Wood.	3 5 4 5 4—21	4 3 2 0 3—12	—33
Major J. W. Tumbridge	4 3 3 5 5—20	3 0 3 5 3—14	—34
Col. J. B. Frothingham	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 4 2 0 4—14	—32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Major T. H. Babcock.	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 4 5 5 3—22	—44
Col. J. B. Frothingham	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 4 5 4—21	—44
Capt. E. B. Eruch, Co. A, 171st Regt.	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 3 5 4—20	—43

A Diver at Work on the Defender.

Work was begun yesterday by a diver from this city on the underbody of the champion yacht Defender, as she swung to her mooring in Neptune Bay. He began to clean the starboard side of the craft shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning, and by 5 o'clock had scrubbed more than one-half of that side. The work, which will be continued to-day, will take nearly four days to complete. She will then be towed to Bristol and stripped of her aluminium plating. She will be practically rebuilt from the water line up, the present plates being replaced by others of greater thickness.

PLAZA STATE BANK ELECTION.

Several Directors of the Park National Enter Plaza Directorate.

The interests that affiliate the Park National Bank with the Plaza State Bank have been made stronger of late by the acquisition of Plaza stock by persons identified with the Park. Yesterday the ties were made more binding by the election, at the annual meeting, of this Board of Directors for the Plaza Bank: John Jacob Astor, R. Beinecke, August Belmont, John E. Boone, Addison Cammack, Richard Delafield, Stuyvesan Fish, H. B. Hollins, Joseph Laurence, Heinrich Marquand, W. Mc-Master Mills, A. Newbold Morris, Hermann Oelrichs, Joseph Park, Edward E. Poor, F. B. Poor, John L. Riker, Charles Scribner, William H. Tillinghast, George Frederick Victor, and Harry Payne Whitney. Messrs. Fish, Scribner, Edward E. Poor, Belmont, Delafield, Astor, Victor, and Oelrichs are of the Board of Directors of the Park National Bank, Mr. Poor being its President and Mr. Delafield its Vice President.

At the meeting these officers were re-elected: President—William McMasters Mills; Vice President—A. Newbold Morris; Cashier—Charles W. Parson.

CITY SUED FOR $90,000.

Major Sauer Says the 155th Street Viaduct Damaged His Property.

The trial of an action brought by Major George W. Sauer, proprietor of the Atlanta Casino, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, which was burned some time ago, to recover $90,000 damages from the city for injury done to his property by the construction of the viaduct upon One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice McAdam and a jury.

Major Sauer claims that the city on June 1, 1890, disregarding his rights in the premises, which covered five full city lots and contained assembly rooms, a concert hall, billard rooms, bowling alleys, bars, and a hotel, began the construction of the viaduct, and during its construction took up exclusive possession of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street west of Eighth Avenue. He says that the work seriously interfered with his business and with access to his premises. The structure, he avers, constitutes a nuisance. He says that spiles were improperly driven, that the retaining wall built by the water flooded the lower portion of his building, and that the streets were kept closed, although it was understood they should be left open at all times. The defense of the city is a general denial.

The case will be continued to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Spencer Property Resold—Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

Jacob D. Butler has resold to a builder the Lorillard Spencer property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, a plot 49 by 141.10. It is reported that the price is close to $300,000.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to I. Greenstein the six-story tenement 114 Chrystie Street, 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Eugene A. Hoffman the old building 7 Prince Street, 20.6 by 90.10; also, from the estate of P. Wagner, 85 Willett Street, 20 by 100, and from the estate of F. Klumpp, 87 Willett Street, 20 by 100.

McVickar & Co. have sold to Dr. Samuel A. Lambert for Charles A. Peabody and John K. Van Rensselaer, executors of the will of the late John F. Adams, the dwelling at 130 East Thirty-fifth Street, on a lot 23.10 by 98.9.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to A. Solomon and Samuel Semontz, for improvement, the old building 96 Columbia Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that John Acker has sold two of his 35-foot apartment houses on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between St. Nicholas and Lenox Avenues.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, at executor's sale, to Mrs. C. Bloome, for $1,500, the lot on Westchester Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Intervale Avenue, 25 by 65, together with the lot on Intervale Avenue, east side adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 25 by 65; also at executor's sale, to J. G. Patton, for $2,190, three lots on the east side of Rogers Place, 175 feet north of Westchester Avenue, each 25 by 100.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick W. Meyer, for $19,922, the two four-story brick flats 572 and 574 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Bank for Savings, for $5,800, the one-story stable, 22 Christopher Street, on lot 19 by 61.8 by 19.10 by 67.4; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Bleecker Savings and Loan Company of America, for $4,400, the two-story stone-front dwelling 352 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16 by 50.5; also, to Carl O'Nell, for $7,950, the three-story brick building 18 Renwick Street, 20.4 by 60 and irregular; also, in foreclosure, to Siegmund Cohen, for $12,200, the five-story brick tenement 536 West Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to J. Lautz, for $1,000, the plot on White Plains Road, west side, 150.5½ feet north of Becker Avenue, 25.6 by 192.2 by 25.5 by 190; also by order of the Sheriff, to M. McDermott, for $100, all title and interest of Mary Meehan in the three-story brick tenement 334 East Thirty-second Street, 18 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, Main Street, City Island, east side, near Ditmars Street, 51.8½ by 225, frame dwelling; southwest corner of Main and Orchard Streets, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; Orchard Street, south side, 100 feet west of Main Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 50 by 100, frame stable; Prospect Street, south side, 100 feet west of Main Street, eight lots, each 25 by 100; also, about one acre of salt meadow located in the block west of Main Street and south of Ditmars Street, with frontage on a creek leading to East Chester Bay.

By Philip A. Smyth, assignee's sale, Thomas E. Shields, assignee, 24½ acres, with residence, stables, &c., known as the Rime place, at Throgg's Neck.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 21 to 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, five four-story brownstone-front dwellings, with two-story extensions.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, of Stephen H. Olin, referee, 34 East Ninth Street, south side, 177.4¾ feet east of University Place, 25 by 98.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, four-story brick building. Due or judgment, $5,418.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 346 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 120 feet west of First Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 96 Park Place, south side, 79.10 feet west of Washington Street, 23.7 by 82.4 by 23.11 by 82.8, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts; 46 day street, north side, 148.3 feet east of West Street, 23.8 by 88.4 by 22.2 by 87.6, two-and-one-half-story brick building; 164 and 165 West Street, 44.4 feet south of Murray Street, 45.2 by 50.3 by 43.10 by 50.3, the plot leased for $1,800 per annum; Third Avenue, east side, 25.8¼ feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 110, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Closson, referee, 634 Broadway, east side, 75.4 feet south of Bleecker Street, running through to 166 Crosby Street, 25.1 by 196.5 by 25 by 196.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $73,260; subject to other mortgages for $120,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Hannemann, referee, 113 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,244.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hannemann, referee, 1 to 9 Gansevoort Street and 330 to 342 West Thirteenth Street, occupying a triangular plot at the junction of the streets named, 186.1 on Gansevoort Street, about 150 on Thirteenth Street, and 97 on the westerly line, leasehold, five four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $29,101.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 536 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,244.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Stuart F. Randolph, referee, 171 Bowery, east side, 120 feet south of Delancey Street, 23.5 by 125.4, four-story brick store, with one-story extension. Subject to mortgages for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 310 and 312 East One Hundred and Second Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 87.6; John Turmel of 706 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $36,000.

Nos. 133 and 135 Goerck Street, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.10 by 88.1; Abraham Perelman of 161 Orchard Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $100,000.

No 64 to 68 Wooster Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse, 65.2 by 100.6; Louis F. Dommerich of 314 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; E. H. Kendall of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

No. 165 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Frank R. Houghton of 111 Broadway, owner; J. S. Mahn of 36 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 107 East Ninety-second Street, to a one-story and basement brick shop; Frederick Old of 672 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $500.

No. 75 East Houston Street, to a two-story brick store and lofts; George J. Kenny & Brother, owners; Bruno W. Berger, architect; cost, $1,250.

No. 822 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building and lofts; Mary S. Kernochan and another, owners; George S. Streeter, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 14 Irving Place, to a four-story brick dwelling and office; Royal L. Wolcott, premises, owner; John B. Franklin of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $450.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 253 feet south of Olive Street, to a two-story brick hotel; John B. Lazzari, owner; W. E. Pringle, architect; cost, $600.

Twenty-third Street, north side, 45 feet west of Webster Avenue, to a two-story frame office; Charles A. Tier, owner; W. H. Horsfall, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 11.

BRYANT ST, s w corner of 179th St, 21.3 x126.5x21.7x127; Sadie B. Clocke to Lillian M. Williams.....
GOERCK ST, 27 and 29, 50x100; Alfred Jaburg to Herman H. Muller.....
GOERCK ST, 27 and 29, 50x100; Herman H. Muller and another to Alfred Jaburg.
GOERCK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Frank Kruger to William Wirth and another.....
HENRY ST, 302, 24x90; Henry Dunekack to Elizabeth Dunekack.....
KOSSUTH AV, s corner of Fulton St, 36.4 x100; George A. Martin to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association.
KOSSUTH AV SOUTH, corner of Fulton St, 36.4x100; the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Susan Montoux.....
LOTS, 91 and 92, Block 13, map of Mapes estate; Julius Siemers to Hudson P. Rose.....
LOTS 13 to 17, Book 2,912, map 176, lots, Bathgate estate; Edwin L. Meyers and wife to Morris Rosenberg.....
LOTS 293, 294, and 295, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Antonio d'Andrea.....
MADISON ST, s s, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 24.10x95.8x25x95.8; Jonas Weil et al. to Charles Naarden.....
MADISON ST, n w corner of Birmingham St, 18.9x60; Harris Dumbinsky and wife to Rebecca Cohn.....
MANHATTAN AV, 487, w s, 15x80; Mary De F. Ireland to A. A. Teets.....
PIKE ST, 66, w s, 25x81.10; William C. Clopton to Julia O'Hea.....
MONROE ST, 282; Cherry St, 450; Morris Goldfarb to Henie Freedman.....
NORFOLK ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Bernard Rubenstein to Hannah Cohen.....
SIMPSON ST, s w corner of Freeman St, 22.6x60x irregular; Anette A. Olsen to Sophie V. Reynolds.....
WEST 47TH ST, No. 147, w s, 23.6x96.6; Mary A. Rousseau to Victoria M. Cavagnaro and another.....
1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x 125; Caroline W. L. Weinstock to Simon Adler and another.....
1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x 125; Mitchell Valentine, executor, &c., to Caroline W. L. Weinstock.....
5TH AV, 2,515, w s, 25x75; Franz Schwarz and others to John D. Feldman .....
15TH AV, n e corner of 4th St, 105x114 Wakefield; Amelia Lichti to Frederick C. Purcht .....
2D ST, n s, 75.1 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100.1; Sophia V. Reynolds to Anette A. Olsen.....
29TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 98.9, ¼ part; 29th St s s, 516 ft w of 6th Av, 14.6x98.3,2¾ part; Lot 159 and part of Lot 160, map of property of Henry H. Leeds and others; Joseph B. Cary to Mary E. Fitzpatrick.....
31ST ST, 129 East, 16.7x56; Janet P. Hodges to A. A. Hodges.....
32D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 75x139.5x 75x133.10; 33d St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x62.8x33.6; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to Benedict Fischer.....
51ST ST, n s, 475 ft e of 12th Av, 25x 100.5; James Clarkin to Annie Clarkin..
52D ST, n s, 192 ft e of 3d Av, 16x110.10; Charles T. Ash to Michael Fogarty.....
62D ST, n s, 211.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.6x 100.5; Catharine Towle to Catharine M. de Grasse.....
80TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of West End Av, 43xirregular; Charles H. Davis to Ida M. Davis.....
89TH ST, s s, 193 ft e of West End Av, 16x100.8; William J. Nicklas to Florence N. Shaw.....
96TH ST, 34 West, 17x100.8; Robert Wallace to Thomas Dwyer.....
103D ST, 102 to 108, s e corner of Park

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid; also a woman as laundress, by the day, or to do cleaning. Apply at present employer's, 149 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; excellent references. 21 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent person to do chamberwork, plain sewing; city reference. A., Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent young girl; best city references. Call or address at present employer's, 301 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—As chambermaid or waitress; good server; city references. 250 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—As chambermaid and laundress; good city reference from last employer. 130 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; personal reference. Hopkins, 408 West 54th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as excellent cook; good reference; understands marketing; wages $35 to $40. 3 M., Box 361 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By colored cook; disengaged owing to lady breaking up house; desires first-class private family; best reference; no washing. 214 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker and entrées; best city reference. M. Y., Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; all branches; soups, meats, desserts, baking; city references; no cards. 5 East 30th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and do plain washing in private family; city or country; city reference. 210 West 19th St.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as first-class cook, understands all branches; highly recommended from last place. 308 East 34th St.

COOK.—Good cook, in Protestant family; good reference; or will work by day; wages, $35. Martin, 233 East 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By woman; good cook, excellent baker; coarse washing; private family; 2 years' city reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By good French cook; best city references; not long in America; in a private family. G. L., 349 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook with best city references. Mrs. Davis, 63 Riverside Drive.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman; any kind of work by the day; best references. Heyder, 332 East 47th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; wishes more work by the day in private family; rapid worker; references. G. L., 81 West 45th St., Smith's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses elegantly made; stylish and cheap; short notice; home or out by day. Magill, 30 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; to go out by the day or week; city or country; moderate price; reference. M. F., 198 East 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Desires few more customers by the day; good fitter; terms reasonable. H., 649 9th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery or visiting; teaching highest North German, English, primary kindergarten; thoroughly competent; references from highest families; salary $30 to $40. Graduate, 236 East 70th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German; well educated as nursery governess; takes entire charge of children over four; elementary teaching; good sewer. 1,265 Lexington Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady having some morning hours disengaged position as visiting governess; teaches English branches well thoroughly, also French; highest references. Reliable, 156 East 125th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly competent woman as working housekeeper for one or two; three and one-half years' reference. Reference, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in small family or chamberwork; good reference. 433 East 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced French maid; good hairdresser; first-class seamstress; reliable person; wages $25; best city references. G. V., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As nurse or seamstress and chambermaid; by refined Swedish woman. Apply at present employer's, 59 West 65th St., corner Columbus Av.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find a position for her experienced North German nurse; can take entire charge of children. Call, for two days, present employer's, 124 East 95th St.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant as nurse to grown children; wages, $20. P. L. G., care Foster, 105 East 84th St.

NURSE.—By a competent German nurse, (32,) to small children; willing and obliging; good city references. Clark, 327 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By competent woman to take charge of infant from birth; good reference. 902 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE.—By French girl to nurse small children. L. E., 214 West 32d St., bell 12.

NURSE.—By Swedish girl to take charge of one child; $18. Call before 2, 548 3d Av., first bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young woman; has best city reference. 541 West 44th St.; ring 3d bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as seamstress and to assist with light chamberwork; willing to take care of grown children. Fischer's bell, 69 West 115th St., near Lenox Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Can cut and fit; understands housekeeping, shopping, marking linen; twelve years' reference. Seamstress, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by the day. K. Driscoll, 206 East 36th St., rare Mead.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 426 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

HOUSECLEANING.—By a competent woman housecleaning. Advertiser, 208 East 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler where one or more men or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address, untill Oct. 18, Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

BUTLER.—First-class; German; 35; sober, honest; understands cleaning and pressing of gentleman's clothes; thorough houseworker; best city references; wages $45. Care Mrs. Carl, 884 8d Av., first floor.

BUTLER—VALET.—By first-class, competent, intelligent German, single; Protestant; age 38; highest city references. Temperance, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; single handed; best of references. G. V., care of Lindahl, 52 East 30th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By a Scotch couple to take care of bachelor's apartments or private house. MacGregor, 73 East 103d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; reliable, competent, sober; French and domestic references. George, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; tend furnace; single; milks; city or country. T., 424 West st.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; first-class; sober, reliable man; stylish, first-class, skillful driver; can take full charge gentleman's private stable; age 37; good appearance; ten years in last place; personal reference; city or country. James, 345 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, (30,) who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver; twelve years' personal references. W. L., 232 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; good, careful driver; city or country; former employers can be seen. Coachman, 29 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By good reliable man; four years' references. G. Kitney, 409 East 71st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man; in private family; first-class personal reference. W. M., Box 298, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede as useful man in private family; best of references from last employer. J. E. J., 24 Greenwich St.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Englishman to valet gentleman mornings. C. H., 154 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; elderly man; moderate wages. B. B., 205 West 29th St.

TUTOR.—By Princeton man as tutor; highest reference; moderate compensation. Academic, Box 220 Times Office.

COOK.—By a first-class colored cook; good reference. J. A. T., Box 166, Times.

WORK.—By refined Irishman to work at anything where honesty, industry, and sobriety counts; handy with horses; best references. T. J., Box 220, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat chambermaid; white; assist in pantry; references. Apply, 29 West 9th St., Wednesday, 9 until 11.

WANTED—An intelligent young woman to care for a delicate boy of nine years; must be of kind disposition and experienced. Call, from 11:30 to 1, Dr. Kerley, 113 West 83d St., Wednesday.

WANTED—A woman to cook, wash, and iron; city reference required. Call at 423 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next, $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Second or useful man; to assist with waiting; must understand furnace; city reference required. Apply Wednesday, between 5 and 8 o'clock at 7 East 69th St.

WANTED—Salesman thoroughly acquainted with architects; chance for big money to right men. J., 530 6th Av.

WANTED—Coachman; single; under 35; must have best references from former employer. Douglas, 436 6th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities Nov. 15th and frequently thereafter for California, including stop of one day at the old Spanish city of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Information and circulars about these or other trips can be had on application.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Raymond & Whitcomb,
Tours and Tickets,
31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, West, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular Excursions until October 15th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE AND 118TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMANDA WOLF, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER

Corner of Broadway & Prince St.

CARRIAGES

of every description for Autumn and Winter. A very large and handsome assortment of

BROUGHAMS and COUPE ROCKAWAYS.

Every kind of carriage for pleasure driving in the country or city. Some very interesting bargains in good second-hand work.

PERSONAL.

J. O. PROCHAZKA, Klavier Studio. Wednesday, 131 West 116th St.; Saturday, S. Nyack.

AUCTION SALES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, made the 4th day of August, 1898, the undersigned Administrators with the will annexed of David Aaron, deceased, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, to the highest bidder, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the claim of the late David Aaron against the late firm of J. B. Skehan & Co. of New York City.

JOS. B. AARON,
FREDERICK F. LOWENFELS.
Oct. 6, 1898.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

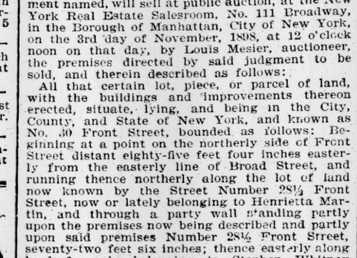
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-one feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
o12-2aw3wW&S&o31&n3

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

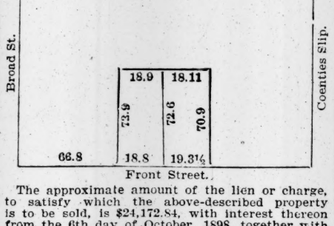
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.
JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Bronx.
Elmwood Place.



East 118th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $759.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $8,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
o12-2aw3wW&S&n2&4

REFEREES' NOTICES.

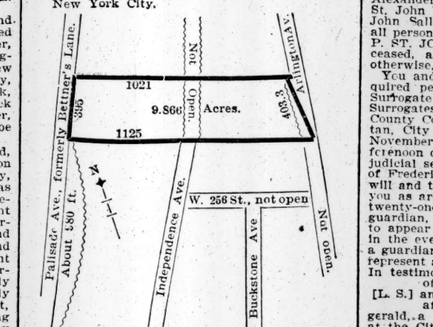
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled 'Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made under the direction of Thomas L. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James H. Jones against Anne W. Suydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1882, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map in the centre line of Bettner's Lane; thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and along land now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-one (1,021) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west four hundred and three (403) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers Nine and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence running north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six one thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.
MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $462.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh.

HEALY, JOHN W.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Julia Houlderman, William Healy, Mary Woods, John W. Healy, and Margaret Brennan, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN W. HEALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Lynch of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John W. Healy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
o12-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m*25-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerad, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-one feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
o12-2aw3wW&S&o31&n3

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.
JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Bronx.
Elmwood Place.

East 118th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $759.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $8,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
o12-2aw3wW&S&n2&4

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan

THE TIMES FOR ONE CENT

Public Recognition of the Benefits That Will Follow the Decrease in Price.

CORDIAL WORDS OF APPROVAL

Additional Opinions from Prominent Men in Many Different Walks of Life.

Public interest in the reduction in price of THE NEW YORK TIMES from 3 cents to 1 cent is increasing with wider discussion of the matter, and is assuming a cordial and appreciative tone. In every quarter yesterday there was manifested a significant unanimity on the part of old readers of this newspaper that it was well worth the higher price, but there was also a ready recognition of the fact that so great a reduction in price must inevitably increase THE TIMES'S sphere of usefulness by bringing it within the reach of a much larger class of readers. Both from the standpoint of business policy and from the standpoint of public advantage this radical step taken by THE TIMES was widely and earnestly commended. Following are some additional expressions of opinion from representative men:

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President of the Fourth National Bank.—The announcement that THE TIMES was issued to-day as a one-cent paper was a startling surprise, because at 3 cents the compensation was so far ahead of the cut. But on reflection I can congratulate the community that this clean, trustworthy newspaper, which is safe for any member of any family to read, is within the reach of all, and of it I can say that meeting the demands of competition is not to lower in any way its standard of accuracy, purity, and good taste.

REV. DR. DAVID J. BURRELL.—It is a mighty good thing for the paper and for the community as well. My only objection to THE TIMES is that it does not support Col. Roosevelt, for whom all good men ought to vote. I think THE TIMES is quite right in making the proposition that the people who are not able to pay for a high-priced newspaper are entitled to the best. It should not be assumed that the best people are those who affect the high-priced commodities. I wish the one-cent TIMES a complete success.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.—I would rather pay 3 cents for THE TIMES than 1 cent. In fact, at my home in Westchester I pay 5 cents a copy for it. THE TIMES is a good newspaper, and, in my opinion, it does not belong in the one-cent class.

ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, President Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—The reduction in the price of THE TIMES from 3 cents to 1 cent is certainly a radical step. Of its business aspects I would not undertake to express an opinion. If the present standard of the paper is not lowered there should be no diminution in its influence, because of its being a one-cent paper.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.—One cent is not enough for THE NEW YORK TIMES. But I think the reduction will induce a great many of its occasional readers to take the paper regularly.

THE REV. DR. H. PEREIRA MENDES.—I think the reduction in the price of THE TIMES a decidedly good move, if thereby it can take the place of the sensational papers with the masses.

JUDGE JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER.—It is to be hoped that as a one-cent paper THE TIMES will be more successful than ever. It is a very good thing that such a clean, reliable, and able paper is brought within the reach of all the people. It seems to me it will have a great many readers.

COL. DAVID E. AUSTEN.—It's a great scheme. We can now have the best paper printed and published in the city for the price of the worst. THE NEW YORK TIMES at 1 cent is a bargain, and I think every one will see the thing in the same light. The publishers of the paper are doing a big thing, and are bound to be successful.

LOUIS PHILLIPS of the real estate firm of L. J. Phillips & Co.—It would certainly seem that success awaits the efforts of a clean, respectable sheet at a price of 1 cent.

ANDREW FREEDMAN.—I should say that this move will fill a long-felt want. A conservative newspaper, publishing all the respectable news of the day, will be just as welcome in the home of the poorest citizen as in the home of the wealthy. THE NEW YORK TIMES has been a conservative, respectable newspaper for so many years that further indorsement of it is unnecessary. I believe there are many who will gladly welcome the reduction in price, and who are desirous of having a newspaper of this calibre in their homes. The price is one that all can afford to pay, and that all should pay.

JOHN DE WITT WARNER.—As I have always read THE NEW YORK TIMES at 3 cents, I am naturally glad to get it for 1, and I hope that its increased circulation may make the change half as profitable for its management as for those who, not having read it, may be induced to do so at the reduced price. The experiment of giving the public at a popular price the best kind of a newspaper you can make, instead of pandering to its supposed bad taste, is one which I have always believed ought to be tried. I hope it will succeed.

REV. THOMAS R. SLICER.—I think it is an admirable plan for so good a paper. It seems to me that the tone and temper of THE TIMES are most excellent. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is distinctly the best contribution we have had in the way of literary matter from the daily press. It seems to me, as a man interested in public morals, that the people must recognize the high purpose of THE TIMES in adhering to its motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print." Those who prefer the other kind of journalism for a cent must bear the burden of their own choice.

JACOB W. MACK, School Commissioner.—The move is undoubtedly a good one, and will be prolific of fine results. Certainly when "all the news that's fit to print" may be had for 1 cent, the people can ask no more. I feel sure THE TIMES will not be confused with any of the other penny papers.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of Public Buildings.—To me the reduction in price of THE TIMES is a commendatory action. I have been a constant reader of it for many years, and have found it at all times truthful and interesting. I feel sure this latter step will further increase its scope of usefulness.

W. J. VAN PELT, real estate.—Far from wishing THE TIMES anything but success in its venture, I am afraid that the number of people who will feel it beneath their dignity to read a one-cent paper may prove surprisingly large.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.—THE TIMES is a first-class, well-edited, and clean newspaper. Its readers hitherto have not been of the kind that look for a one-cent newspaper. This reduction in price is a radical experiment, and its outcome will be watched with much interest. Persons accustomed to buying one-cent papers will get in THE TIMES a very different kind of paper from those which they have been buying.

CHARLES H. TREAT, United States Collector of Internal Revenue.—From a public point of view it is a good move. It brings a good newspaper within the reach of the masses. Still I think that a reduction in price to two cents would have been sufficient. THE TIMES does not cater to the riff-raff and lovers of sensationalism, and the persons who want it and enjoy reading it would be perfectly willing to pay two cents for it. I am an out-and-out Republican, but I always read THE TIMES to get the independent point of view.

JAMES L. WELLS, President of the North Side Board of Trade.—I believe the reduction in price will largely increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and will render the paper more valuable to and more popular with the masses, especially if the paper maintains its high standard of cleanliness in publishing only the news that's fit to print.

EDWARD BROWN, Secretary of Cigar Makers' International Union No. 144.—THE TIMES at 1 cent ought to be a grand success among the respectable and conservative working people in this city, and there are very many of them. It is a newspaper that has been largely read by employers of labor and politicians. In fact, it has been read by those people more than any other paper in the city, and is very well thought of by all classes, but many working people who are poor have been unable to enjoy the luxury of reading it. Wages are generally quite low now, and working people have to make every cent go as far as possible, and they are compelled from necessity to buy in the cheapest market. But they do want a good newspaper as well as do the wealthier classes, and I feel very confident that they will take a clean paper like THE TIMES in preference to a sensational sheet when the price is the same. I am sure that THE TIMES will circulate very largely among organized working people at least.

EDWARD C. JAMES, lawyer.—I think it is a wise policy. It gives an opportunity to demonstrate whether some of the people of New York were deterred from purchasing the paper by its former price or by the fact that it does not cater to the sensational journalism of to-day. If the people want a newspaper which prints all the news that's fit to print at as low a price as one that furnishes all the news unfit to print, they will now have an opportunity to get it.

MARTIN LIPPS, City Contractor.—My father read THE NEW YORK TIMES for twenty years. I read it daily, and it's the only paper that goes into my home, for the simple reason that it's bright and truthful and, as its motto states, contains "All the news that's fit to print." The reduction in price will serve to greatly increase the circulation of the sheet, which must be read to be appreciated.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN, President of the Borough of the Bronx.—I have not followed THE TIMES very closely of late, but when I had occasion to do so I always found it to be clean and newsy, and what it published could be depended upon. I believe that its reduction to a penny paper will open a new field for it, and that success awaits the undertaking.

COL. W. L. TRENHOLM, President North American Trust Company.—I have always taken THE TIMES, and have always been interested in its welfare. I consider it to-day as the best daily newspaper of this country, taking it all in all. It is a safe family paper. If the reduction in price is the result of prosperity, I rejoice and commend the policy of pushing its circulation into the middle circles. I should consider it a public calamity if the tone of the paper should be lowered with the price.

HARRISON W. GOURLEY, Special Deputy Naval Officer, Custom House.—I trust that the reduction in price assures a doubled circulation, at least, for THE TIMES I rank as a clean, trustworthy family newspaper, in whose prosperity I am warmly interested.

FREDERICK T. ADAMS, Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has always been a great newspaper. For financial news it has no superior in the country. This is proved by the fact that every Wall Street man who wants to be posted has a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES when he comes down town in the morning. These men have always been willing to pay the 3 cents charged for the paper. Now that the charge is only 1 cent the circulation ought to grow wonderfully. As I understand it, the high standard that has been maintained in the paper is to be kept up, and those who look at their pennies will have a chance to buy a high-class paper for only 1 cent. I think there are enough of the better class of thinkers to appreciate this, and instead of buying the sensational yellow journals they will buy THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is, and always has been, a clean, live newspaper and an educator. I think it is great, and I am certainly a bull on the proposition.

WILLIAM BAYARD BLACKWELL, lawyer.—I assume that the change in price is made as a matter of business enterprise, but I should say that it was really a public benefaction. The "yellow" papers make a low price as a bid for readers, and if their evil influence is to be combated, it seems to me that the people should be able to obtain a high-class and wholesome paper like THE TIMES at the same price.

THOMAS FITCHIE, Commissioner of Immigration.—My politics differs from that of THE TIMES; but I have always admired the paper and have a great many friends who, despite the fact that they are rabid Republicans, take THE TIMES because it is clean, able, and reliable. I think it a splendid thing for the community that such a paper should circulate at a price which brings it within reach of the masses, who must count their pennies.

CHARLES BURNHAM, manager of Wallack's Theatre.—I have always admired THE TIMES, and I think that so radical a reduction in the price of so good a newspaper will be appreciated by the public.

P. H. RUGGLES, Manager of the Press Reading Bureau.—The reduction in the price of THE TIMES is of course very acceptable to us. The old price was very satisfactory, as we got more valuable information out of THE TIMES than any other paper in the city.

BENONI LOCKWOOD, New York Manager of the Insurance Company of North America.—The change in the price of THE TIMES will certainly have a good effect, but I cannot see why the purpose of the management could not have been accomplished by selling the paper for 2 cents.

WEST POLLOCK, Assistant United States Manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of England.—I think that the move is to be commended, and if the high standard of the paper can be maintained at the new price it will be a distinct gain to the community.

ADOLPH DOHMEYER, Assistant United States Manager of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany.—The change in the price of THE TIMES was a great surprise, but I believe that the management knew exactly what it was doing in bringing the price of such a paper down to 1 cent.

Deserving of Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was agreeably surprised to read your announcement in this morning's issue, of the reduction in the price of your paper. Addison makes one of his characters say: "'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve it." You deserve success, and I sincerely hope you will get it. Indeed, I feel sure you will, believing as I do that your promise that the reduction in price will not be followed by a lowering of tone and quality will be carried out. In my opinion, there is only one other paper in New York that equals yours in cleanliness, editorial power, and common sense, and I wish that paper were working with you in urging the infliction of a well-merited punishment on the Republican Party in this State at the coming election CIVITAS.

New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

A Long-Felt Want Supplied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reduction in the price of THE TIMES to 1 cent has solved a problem for many poor families as to how they could get the best news—accurate and free from sensationalism—without having to pay 3 cents a day. You have supplied a long-felt want. I venture to predict a very large increase in the circulation of THE TIMES, and I believe also that before long your new move will prove to be a gain financially. Every intelligent man must admit the great power of the press for good or evil; he will also admit that a good, healthy, readable newspaper, published at a price within the reach of all, is a public boon we cannot be too thankful for.

As representing the good citizenship work of our east side Christian Endeavor Societies, I wish THE TIMES great success and shall heartily recommend it as a clean, reliable newspaper for the people.

MALCOLM R. BIRNIE.

New York, Oct. 11, 1898.

OVERLOOKED $40,000 IN GEMS.

Two Men Held for Thefts in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Detective Schuyler H. West of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria arraigned yesterday afternoon in the West Side Court John J. Flaherty of 741 Seventh Avenue and Andrew Mullen of 228 West Thirty-sixth Street on charges of grand larceny. They were accused of entering the rooms of guests and taking jewelry and money.

On Oct. 5 the room of a guest was entered and $15 was taken from a trunk. In this trunk, Detective West said, there was $40,000 worth of diamonds in a paper box lined with plush. The common appearance of the box probably misled the thieves.

Each prisoner accused the other. One of them said they had torn up the pawntickets. Both were held by Magistrate Olmstead in $1,000 bail each for examination.

SAY HE POISONED VALUABLE DOG

T. H. Howard of Brooklyn Arrested at Instigation of S. A. McIntyre.

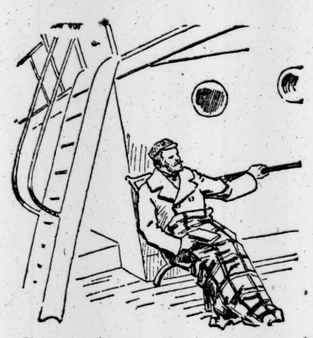
Thomas H. Howard, a retired merchant living on the Ocean Parkway, near Avenue A, Brooklyn, will be arraigned in the Flatbush Police Court to-day on a charge of having poisoned a valuable collie belonging to S. A. McIntyre, a neighbor. The warrant was obtained by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. McIntyre who is a stock broker, got the dog about six months ago, and named him Laddie. He valued the dog at $500.

Laddie annoyed Mr. Howard by barking at him and sometimes ran after his carriage for two or three blocks, barking furiously. On one occasion, it is alleged, Mr. Howard became so infuriated at the incessant barking that he jumped over the fence and beat the dog with his cane. The McIntyre family claim to have seen Mr. Howard throw a piece of meat to Laddie. The dog ate it, and died shortly afterward. A chemist analyzed a portion of the dog's stomach and, it is alleged, found traces of strychnine.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.



Somewhere on the ocean is an importer of men's half hose; he sailed with his mind free and his shelves clear, for he sold us 238 dozen—all he had—of his finest goods.

Twenty different styles; 15 of them are now selling at the well-known haberdashers at $1 to $1.50 a pair.

They are the striking styles of this present season—not old ones.

It is a complete line—not broken lots and odd sizes.

They are as handsome in pattern and colorings, as good in quality, as we have ever had—at least a half are silk mixed.

50 cents a pair.

Now in your hurry don't forget the gloves, neckwear, underwear and all the other furnishings that match in quality.

Just as good clothes, shoes and hats for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE JUDGE DOUGLASS MYSTERY.

Disappearance of the Jersey City Man Still Unexplained.

The belief that ex-Judge William P. Douglass of Jersey City is alive is rapidly gaining ground among his friends. William F. Midlige, in whose hands the investigation has been placed, yesterday boarded the Dean Richmond on her return from Albany.

He learned that Judge Douglass occupied a stateroom with a large window opening on the upper deck. There is a passage three feet wide between this window and the guard rail. Capt. Melville said the statement telegraphed from Albany that the stateroom was found locked on the inside was not correct. The key was in the lock, but the door was not locked.

There was found in the room an entire suit of clothes, with shoes, an umbrella, a small comb, a shaving brush, collar, cuffs, and two pocketbooks, one containing $1, the other 23 cents, and some newspaper clippings. It was also learned that at 10 o'clock Judge Douglass went to the restaurant and ate a plate of chowder.

It was reported that Judge Douglass drew $2,200 from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company on Saturday, but the bank officers refused either to confirm or deny the story.

Chief of Police Murphy, who is working on the case, says he believes that Judge Douglass is alive. He declined, however, to give any reason for his faith. He thought it possible that Judge Douglass might have bought two tickets on the boat, using one to pass ashore with while he left the other in his stateroom.

W. E. TRAVIS IN COURT.

Examination in Hartford Burglary Case to Continue To-day.

William E. Travis, charged with burglary, in Hartford, Conn., was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning for examination. The case, however, was postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon at the request of the detectives, so that they could have further time to find claimants for the alleged stolen property found in Travis's possession. Bail was fixed at $1,500. None of Travis's relatives was in the courtroom.

Notwithstanding the fact that, the police say, Travis has admitted the Hartford burglary charged against him and ten years of successful robbing, his lawyers are preparing to make a vigorous fight for him.

When Travis is brought up for examination to-day, Miss Sumner of Bridgeport, Conn., will be present with the object of identifying, if it be possible, the property found on the prisoner, and then the matter of issuing the requisition papers for his return to Connecticut will be taken up.

Capt. McClusky believes that Travis is the man who escaped from the Presbyterian Hospital while a prisoner there about four years ago by jumping out of the window. This man had attempted to enter the house at 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, but the burglar alarm started, and he made an effort to escape. In doing so, he stumbled and fell into the area in front of the house. The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station found him stunned, and he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital bleeding from a cut on his head. They tried to identify him on that occasion, but could not, and while their attention was turned he escaped by jumping through a window.

Police Board and Supt. McCullagh.

The question as to the right of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh to equip his deputies with clubs and shields similar to those used by the police came up before the Police Board yesterday afternoon. Chief Devery, in a letter, declared that, in his opinion, McCullagh had violated the law. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Another meeting will be held to-day, when the committee will report. The board also considered a request from Mr. McCullagh asking for a place of detention for any person or persons who may be arrested by him or his deputies.

POLITE BURGLAR IN FLATBUSH.

Begs a Woman's Pardon for Awaking Her, Then Flees.

The "gentleman" burglar appears to be becoming the vogue in housebreaking circles. A Chesterfieldian member of the house-looting craft is just now busily engaged in relieving well-to-do householders of Flatbush from their loose possessions.

This polite fellow paid a visit to the handsome home of E. A. Watts, at East Twenty-second Street and Avenue G, a night or so ago. The family was in bed at the time, but the burglar, with characteristic good breeding, was careful not to awaken them. While moving about the house, however, he chanced into the room occupied by Mrs. Watts. The lady started up in bed and looked affrightedly into the light of the visitor's dark lantern.

"I beg your pardon, madame," said the burglar, composedly. "I had no intention of intruding. Pray do not be disturbed."

Then he bowed himself out. Mrs. Watts, it appears, was unimpressed by the visitor's politeness. She called to her husband, and the latter rudely emptied his revolver after the burglar as the latter was leaving a trifle hurriedly by the front door.

Stern Bros

having added largely to the facilities in their

Ladies' Tailoring Dep't

are now prepared to make to order all styles of

Tailored Garments

in exclusive designs at

Very Moderate Prices

West 23d St.

A Bargain in Carpets.

142 Rolls Wilton Velvet,

—very fine quality,—

$1.10

per yard, formerly $1.55.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WEDDING GIFTS.

CHAIRS—Delicate Chippendale specimens, and great tall-backed, soft-cushioned pieces, with "ears" to protect from draughts.

DESKS—Roomy-topped, with just such delightful rows of drawers and pigeon-holes across the back and sides as Washington's letters were tucked into.

CUPBOARDS—On tall, carved legs, quaint enough for the quaintest of china. Tall clocks, carved chests, inlaid tables, curio cabinets—such a wealth of beauty to select from, and all at factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

RICH BEGGAR'S VACATION

Charles Burkawitz, an Adept, Rusticating on Blackwell's Island.

HOW HIS ART HAS PROSPERED

Poor Russian Boy Comes Here and Makes a Fortune—The Mendicant's Home.

Charles Burkawitz, thirty-five years old, one of New York's wealthiest and most influential beggars, was sent to the Island for three months yesterday by Magistrate Olmsted in the West Side Court. The charge against him was vagrancy, yet the misshapen and withered little man is said to be worth all the way from $14,000 to $20,000.

Burkawitz was arrested Monday evening at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, where he was busily engaged grinding out ancient melodies on that beggars' most precious friend, the bijou hand organ, while his sightless eyes turned appealingly upward with the far-away stare of the blind. Being arrested is no new experience for Burkawitz. He has made many journeys to the Island in the course of his busy life. He is known to half the policemen in the city. They know that by a strict attention to business and the application of approved methods, he has built up a lucrative trade in his own particular line, and they regard him as a shining example of what thrift and enterprise will accomplish, even in the begging profession.

Burkawitz was brought to this country from Russia about fifteen years ago by his uncle, who hoped to use him as a remunerative object of charity. He hadn't a copeck to bless himself with at the time. He was descended, however, from a long line of famous mendicants and inherited traits of character that were bound to stand him in good stead in new fields. The only external equipment possessed by the boy was a peculiarly repulsive appearance, his hair growing far down on his forehead, as if he had been born a helpless idiot. He did not have even a withered arm or leg.

His uncle, who was a prosperous beggar in this city, installed the boy at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. This claim had long been considered by the beggars to be practically worked out, but young Burkawitz went to work with a will and soon had the business on a paying basis. He supplemented his meagre natural equipment by feigning blindness. He would roll his eyes upward so that only the whites could be seen. He subsequently enlarged the scope of his operations by displaying a stack of villainously bad lead pencils, and thereby practically introduced the display of beggars' pencils in the lower part of the city.

Burkawitz soon withdrew from partnership with his uncle, and went into business for himself. Nine years ago he met with a fortunate accident. He fell down three flights of stairs in the tenement in which he was living and laid open his skull. He came to his senses and found that he need not roll his eyes in order to be sightless. He consulted eminent surgeons, and they told him they could perform an operation whereby he could see again, but the rearranging of the shattered skull would probably destroy his reason. So Burkawitz promptly decided to remain blind. He was sadly maimed, and after that his bank account grew by leaps and bounds.

Even prosperous, he gave up his stand on Fourteenth Street and moved up to the Park entrance, equipped with an organ capable of no less than five plaintive melodies. Here, with the cooling breezes from the green trees and with the song of birds blending with his music, he grew wealthy. His vacations were spent on Blackwell's Island. He sent to Russia for his cousin three years ago and married her. She died two years ago, and Burkawitz had no difficulty in winning the affections of pretty Yetta Etzvetz. They were married eighteen months ago.

Burkawitz's home is at 53 Lewis Street, in the heart of the poor Jewish district, and here the beggar's wife was found yesterday. There is no apartment in all that district to compare with the Burkawitz home. The family lives on the second floor, front. The front room is carpeted expensively. A white oak dressing case, with heavy plate-glass mirror, stands in one corner. On the neatly covered centre table are various articles of bric-à-brac, and the large, plush-covered family album containing the portraits of the Burkawitz ancestors. From the centre of the room hangs a large brass cage, in which a canary was singing at the top of its voice. Several handsome vases and an expensive cuckoo clock stood upon the mantlepiece. The cooking stove was of the latest pattern, but Mrs. Burkawitz was getting supper on a supplementary kerosene stove. Near by was a handsome oak refrigerator.

In a neat little portable zinc bathtub, the beggar's baby had just had its bath. Above all hung, in a heavy gilt frame, a crayon portrait of the head of the house. It was one of two, the janitress explained for Mrs. Burkawitz, who cannot speak English, that had been taken to send back to the old country. The accomodating artist had drawn Burkawitz as a handsome man, able to see.

The apartments, as a whole, had an air of comfort, and even luxury. The neighbors said that Burkawitz was better off than any of them. In later years the beggar has preferred to remain at home on all holidays and on Sundays, and does not go out except the weather be propitious. He is said to go to and from his business in a street car.

CUT HIS SON OFF WITH $1.

Peculiarity of the Will of William B. Van Aken.

In the will of William B. Van Aken, which was recently filed for probate in the Surrogate's office, he bequeathed to his son and only child, Diedrich Van Aken, the sum of $1. The latter, whose home is at 141 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, is a contractor, and is at present in the West on business.

Diedrich's wife, in his absence, declined to enter into details regarding the matter. "Mr. Van Aken," she said, however, "was a very eccentric man, and his closest friends could never tell what he was going to do in any matter. I can say that my husband will abide by the provision of the will. The estate consisted of considerable land in Kansas, about 1,000 acres. If there was anything else I do not know of it. Mr. Van Aken several years ago was a large property owner in New Jersey."

The testator left the bulk of his property to his friend, Edwin Krows.

WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Financial Reports of the National Body and Irvington Auxiliary.

The Women's National War Relief Association met at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning. The report of the Treasurer showed receipts to date to be $37,608.34 and expenditures $34,237.94. The receipts include $10,000 of the $25,000 placed subject to the order of the association by Miss Helen Gould.

The report of the Irvington Auxiliary, of which Miss Helen Gould is Secretary, showed receipts to date to be $3,442.75 and expenditures $3,208.46. The report from "Camp Walworth" showed that 1,226 men had been taken care of in that building. The association is now caring for 19 men in city hospitals, 135 in out-of-town hospitals, and 82 at "Camp Walworth."

A. J. McIntosh left on the Port Victor last Friday as representative of the association to distribute the $2,500 worth of supplies sent to Santiago. E. A. Sumner, an attorney of this city, also went on the Port Victor as the agent of the Sir Thomas Lipton Fund. While in Santiago he will act as counsel for the Women's Patriotic Relief Association.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

BROAD CLOTHS AND TAILOR SUITINGS.

A newly arranged stock, containing all the cloth fabrics now in use for tailor-made garments.

Whip-cords, Rough Cheviots, Cutaway Diagonals, Dress Meltons, Box Cloths, English Melton Coatings, Plaid-back Golf Cloth.

Ladies' Cloths and Broad Cloths, $1.00 to $3.25 per yard.

Satin-faced Venetian Cloth, $1.50 per yard.

Heavy checked and over-checked Tweeds, weighing 16 ounces to the yard—copies of Men's suitings, $1.25 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

23d Street Le Boutillier Bros.

Silk Skirts.

Ladies' fancy striped and plain Taffeta Silk Skirts, in beautiful and attractive fall shades and colors. Umbrella shape and corded at bottom, at the low price of

$4.85

Ladies' striped and shaded Taffeta Silk Skirts, of a very handsome quality, two and three corded ruffles,

$6.50

value $10.00

West Twenty-third St.

PROMOTES HEALTH.

Jaeger PURE WOOL CYCLING OUTFITS

RETAIL STORES 16 West 23d St. NEAR FIFTH AVE, 166 Broadway near Cortlandt 248 W. 125th St. Harlem. Tailoring Dept. 227 Broadway.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits,

at $28.50,

silk lined coat and skirt, of cheviots and fancy mixtures, either in short jackets, or long cutaway effects.

at $42 & $45,

silk lined throughout, fine imported materials, fashioned after our fine imported models.

Suits made to order, from

$57.50,

in ladies' cloths, all desirable shades, coat and skirt silk lined throughout.

at $75, $85 & $97.50,

we are showing Imported Jackets and Skirts, beautifully braided, fur trimmed, all in tailor-made effects.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Registered Trade Mark.

Winter Swelter.

There is no surer way of catching cold in winter than by getting warm.
Wool next the skin overheats.
Excites abnormal perspiration.
Keeps one in a vapor bath.
Renders the skin sensitive to cold and its train of worse ills.

Winter Comfort.

Deimel Linen-Mesh underwear is warm enough for all seasons.
Prevents overheating.
Corrects abnormal perspiration.
Absorbs and quickly dissipates the normal skin excretions.
Prevents cold catching by destroying super-sensitiveness to it.
Before investing in your fall and winter underwear it will be worth your while to carefully investigate this article. A Booklet about it will be mailed free on request.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

CHICKERING HALL Last Two Appearances of ANNIE GREY
TO-NIGHT! Robert Burns: His pathos and humor told in poetry and song.
Friday Ev'g. "The gathering of the clans," (Jacobite,) in song and story. Stirring incidents connected with the Jacobite rising in 1745. Adm. 25c. Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00. At the hall.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
"A delightful surprise."—Times.
Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. To-day, 2:15, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
AIDA
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.

Casino! ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. 100 people. Augmntd Orch. of 40 pcs.
LA BOHEME Friday night & Sat. Mat.
CAVALLERIA RUSTI-To-night, Tomrrw Nght
CANA & I PAGLIACCI & Saturday Night.
NXT SUN. EV.—Grand Concert, with Entire Co.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
J. H. STODDART in "The Long Strike."
ZELMA RAWLSTON. BEHRWELL TRIO.
Biograph. Tim Cronin. Everything Good.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE The great English play. 30 Horses & 200 people. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed & Sat. No advance in prices.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
CHAS. DALTON and original production.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. 50th Time Mon. Mat. To-day.
The Turtle

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
4TH BIG WEEK—IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

MURRAY HILL Matinee Every Day, 25c. THEA. Evenings, 25c. and 50c.
This Week—MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS To-day. COLUMBUS THIS. STOCK CO.
LEAH THE FORSAKEN (new version.)

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. THE LILLIPUTIANS in TO-DAY
THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15 Mat. To-day.
WM. WEST'S BIG MINSTREL JUBILEE.

HARLEM Opera House. WAY DOWN EAST. Ev. at 8.20, Sat. Mat. at 2:15.

THE LEATHER TRUST.

Officials Non-committal Regarding Rumors of a General "Shut-down."

Officials of the United States Leather Company refused yesterday to confirm or deny the rumor that within a few days, owing to lack of profit in the leather business, it will endeavor to lower the price of hides and advance that of leather by closing many if not all of its tanneries and dependent industries. The tanneries in the East and South number about one hundred. The price of hides just now is almost prohibitive. Chicagos sell at 11 to 12 cents a pound, and South Americans at 14½ to 16½ cents, while there has been an overproduction of leather and its manufactures. The Leather Trust several years ago met a like situation by "shutting down" for four months, and forced the price of hides from 13 cents to 5 cents a pound.

Interests outside of the trust are disposed to believe that it intends to take prompt and radical action because the conditions of the leather trade are unfavorable all over the world. A representative of one of the most active and important of the trusts rivals said yesterday: "It is evident that something must soon be done or irretrievable injury will result to the leather business. We have been running our plant on the lowest possible basis for months, and would gladly welcome a shut-down in which we could join. While we know absolutely nothing as to what the trust has done or is about to do, we do know that conditions are such as to warrant a shut-down for some time. It is possible that we may take the step whether the trust does or not."

The best safeguard against serious consequences from a cold is prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées To-day & Saturday.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN | THE CHRISTIAN. HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THE ALICE NEILSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

BIJOU. FUNNY EVERY MINUTE.
SAM BERNARD
Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way
Last 4 nights. A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES.
Last Sat. Mat. Oct. 17—Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company in "ON AND OFF."

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS.
HOYT'S Roaring Success. A DAY AND A NIGHT

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2:00.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD In Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts on Albany Day Line Strs. Excellent orchestra, attractive musical programme. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES,

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

7th Day, Wednesday, Oct. 12th.

Six Races, Including a Selling Steeplechase at About Two Miles.

First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno's Band. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

$10,000 FOR A BOY'S LEG.

A Judgment Against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company—Charges of Bribery.

A verdict for $10,000 was awarded by a jury before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of John G. Gray in a suit brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover $50,000 damages for the loss of his left leg.

Gray is fifteen years old. On the evening of Jan. 5 last he was on one of the cars of the company. The car was crowded, and Gray was standing on the platform. At Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue he was jostled off by the conductor. His left leg went under the car, and was cut off.

During the course of the trial Edward J. Giblin, one of the eye-witnesses of the accident, testified that he had been offered $450 by a lawyer named Louis Julien, a clerk in the office of the lawyers for the railroad, to leave the city during the trial.